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THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF THE
UNIVERSITY AND THE ALUMNI

VOLUME VII
NOVEMBER, 1918—JUNE, 1919

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

EDITORIAL OFFICE: Johns Hopkins University

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WAVERLY PRESS
THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, U. S. A.

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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VII

NOVEMBER, 1918

No. 1

SPECIAL EDITORIAL

OWING to the exigencies of the war the plan of sending a Hopkins medical graduate to Chieng Mai, to work there with Drs. McKean and Cort, has been postponed for the present. A considerable sum of money, however, has been collected from those interested in the project, and the committee in charge of the matter decided to transmit this amount immediately to Siam to be used for the permanent equipment of the hospital there, either in the way of building a ward, a dispensary, or such other portion of the hospital buildings as should seem best to those on the field. A draft for \$3045.86 has consequently been sent. The request has been made that, for whatever purpose the money be used, there be attached thereto the name of the University, so that there may be a permanent memorial of our interest in this important work so far away from us, and that there may be a constant reminder that it is our intention to take up the work again when the war is over, and to carry it to a successful conclusion.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

BY WILLIAM W. FORD

Associate Professor of Bacteriology, Johns Hopkins University

AT THE annual exercises of the University in June, 1916, Dr. Welch, on the invitation of President Goodnow, made the important announcement that the Rockefeller Foundation of New York had offered to co-operate with the Johns Hopkins University in the maintenance of a School of Hygiene and Public Health and that the trustees of the University had accepted the offer and had authorized the establishment of such a school as an integral department of the University. To the many friends of this institution, to its graduates and its teaching faculty, and especially to those who for a long time had been intimately concerned with the teaching of hygiene and cognate subjects in the medical school and the philosophical department this announcement came as a welcome evidence that their long cherished aims and ambitions were now finally to be realized. Indeed, the plan of the Johns Hopkins University to have a School of Public Health goes back many years and occupied no small part in the campaign for the endowment fund in 1910. The decision of the Rockefeller Foundation to establish this new school in Baltimore, however, had a somewhat different beginning and may be said broadly to have arisen from an acute appreciation on the part of the medical and sanitary engineering professions, federal, state, and municipal authorities, and philanthropic agencies in general, that the supply of properly qualified men to act as public health officers was much less than the demand, that the men working in the field of preventive medicine were for the most part inadequately trained, and that our knowledge of the fundamental principles of hygiene

and public health was at best imperfect and full of serious gaps. Looked at from a still broader standpoint this decision of the Rockefeller Foundation may be regarded as the outcome of a keen awakening of public interest in the welfare and happiness of our fellowmen and as a sign of what we may term an enlightened and sensitive public conscience. The movement actually started in a conference of men interested in public health called together October 16, 1914, by the General Education Board for the consideration of the training of sanitarians, and attended by the leading American authorities in the field. Dr. Welch and Mr. Wickliffe Rose were asked by this conference to prepare an outline for an Institute of Public Health and Hygiene for submission to the Board and to the members of the conference. This was done in May, 1915. The general plan of establishing a school such as was recommended by Dr. Welsh and Mr. Rose was adopted, and a committee was now appointed to look into the facilities of the various educational institutions in this country to determine where the school could be located most advantageously. It is a matter of gratification to us all that the Rockefeller Foundation eventually decided to establish the School of Hygiene and Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University "largely by reason of the facilities, organization, and ideals of its medical school." The importance of the new school and the increased opportunities it will give this University for the prosecution of advanced scientific work make it pertinent for us to inquire a little more deeply into the general science of Hygiene and Public Health which it will represent.

SCOPE AND MEANING OF THE NEW SCHOOL

In order to make clear the significance of this movement for the establishment of a School of Hygiene and Public Health and to indicate the general character of the work which will be undertaken, it is necessary to say a word or two about the historical development of the subject of hygiene. Although the term has come down to us from

antiquity, it was not until modern times that any scientific inquiry into the general facts and underlying theories of the science developed. The first investigator who had any definite influence in this field indeed was an American, Benjamin Thompson, later Count Rumford, the celebrated chemist. In the latter part of his life, while Privy Councilor to the King of Bavaria, Count Rumford's attention was called to the desperate living conditions of the poorer classes in Munich. He undertook a careful study of the very poor, suggested remedies to alleviate their poverty and unhygienic living conditions, and was directly responsible for the establishment in Munich of the celebrated restaurants or kitchens where wholesome and nutritious food can be obtained by the poor at the bare cost of the material. Rumford's influence was largely philanthropic and no special scientific contributions to the subject were made until the middle of the last century. The founder of modern hygiene was Max von Pettenkofer who was born in Bavaria in 1818, and who lived till the opening year of this century, dying on the tenth of February, 1901. Von Pettenkofer's influence upon medicine was most profound and the long period of his activities and the range of his scientific contributions were such as to make him one of the dominant figures in medical science of the last century. Originally a pharmaceutical chemist he later became a pupil of the celebrated Liebig at Giessen and in a year devoted to physiological chemistry made two important discoveries, one concerning creatinin and another a test for bile which is still known as "Pettenkofer's reaction." He subsequently became a chemist at the Mint in Munich, carried out investigations in metallurgy, and in 1847 at the age of twenty-nine obtained a professorship of pathological chemistry in the university. Disappointed at the failure of the Bavarian Academy to properly recognize some of his contributions in chemistry in which the main facts forming the basis of the Periodic Law of the Elements were put forth, von Pettenkofer began to interest himself in hygiene.

In 1853 he gave his first course of lectures to students and in the next decade developed the subject slowly and gradually. Not till 1865 was a professorship of hygiene established for him at Munich, but this foundation marks an epoch in the science since it was the first professorship of hygiene in any modern university and possibly the first in the world. Subsequently a laboratory or institute of hygiene was built in Munich under his direction, thus serving as a model for subsequent institutions of this character. The contributions from this laboratory were so important and the training given to his pupils by von Pettenkofer was so valuable as to firmly establish the "Munich School" as the leading exponent of the new doctrines.

The investigations of von Pettenkofer and his pupils covered three main lines of inquiry,—relating to nutrition, to vitiation of the air, and to epidemic disease. For the first of these, in collaboration with Voit, he constructed his famous respiration apparatus in which an animal or a man could be placed for given periods of time, his nutrition studied under normal conditions, the effects of various diets determined, and the laws governing the utilization of nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon established. These investigations form the basis of modern work on metabolism. In connection with this work and intimately associated with it von Pettenkofer studied the principles of ventilation and the vitiation of the air of inhabited buildings. By estimating the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, he was able to determine within broad limits the extent of atmospheric pollution and to frame important rules and regulations covering the amount of air space needed by each individual and the proper means of giving an adequate supply of fresh air. His third line of inquiry related to the infectious diseases. At the time in which this investigation was undertaken Munich was suffering from epidemics of both typhoid fever and dysentery and lived in constant dread of Asiatic cholera which from time to time had devastated Europe in previous periods. Pettenkofer

made important contributions to the epidemiology of these diseases, and in the absence of any knowledge as to the parasites which are responsible for them, with extraordinary insight suggested certain remedies which were largely responsible for their curtailment. He called attention to the necessity of adequate sewage and garbage disposal, to proper drainage, to the value of pure water supplies, to the importance of proper lighting and ventilation, and insisted upon it that the government should carry out the necessary reforms. Largely by reason of von Pettenkofer's influence and by virtue of the essential correctness of his knowledge and theories reforms were instituted throughout Bavaria, Austria, and Germany, as a result of which the death rate from the water-borne diseases fell markedly in all the large cities of Europe within a comparatively short time.

In the period from 1860 to 1880 the Pettenkofer Hygiene and the Munich School saw their greatest development. In 1878, however, the first publications of Robert Koch appeared on anthrax, a disease of cattle transmissible to men, and two years later Koch took charge of the Gesundheitsamt in Berlin and organized the first bacteriological laboratory in the world. The next five years were rich in discoveries of fundamental value to the human race. One after another the microorganisms responsible for Asiatic cholera, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever were discovered in Berlin. This work had an immediate effect upon the doctrines of the Munich School concerning the transmissible diseases. Why indeed spend time and effort upon improving our environment in the hope of destroying the unknown parasites of disease when these parasites could be demonstrated under the microscope and artificially cultivated in the laboratory, and the patients themselves controlled? Despite the tireless efforts of von Pettenkofer, who could not be convinced of the correctness of the modern theories and remained a skeptic up to the day of his death, the new bacteriology of Koch rapidly supplanted the old hygiene of von Pettenkofer, and in 1885 Koch became pro-

fessor of Hygiene in Berlin. This set the pace, and as the various chairs of Hygiene became vacant in Germany and Austria in the next few years they were bestowed upon bacteriologists. There was indeed a somewhat bitter controversy between von Pettenkofer and Koch which need not be regretted since the increase of our knowledge as a result was much greater than is usual in controversies of this character. The pendulum, however, swung too far. The confident expectation that the transmissible diseases were to be eradicated by the knowledge gained from the laboratory study of the bacteria which cause them was not fulfilled, and gradually it was realized that the methods devised by von Pettenkofer for the control of our environment, while they are not always the only methods to be followed, are after all indispensable. It is to be hoped that with the great increase in our knowledge of the etiology and prophylaxia of disease we may be able to properly value both the old environmental hygiene of von Pettenkofer and the newer bacteriological or personal hygiene of Koch. In America the von Pettenkofer Hygiene had a limited influence, departments of hygiene being formed in but three universities—Michigan, Harvard, and Pennsylvania. Bacteriology on the other hand has been developed most enthusiastically and capably in this country both in our medical schools and universities and through governmental agencies, and at the present time American bacteriology occupies a leading position in the world of science.

While this system of hygiene grew up in Austria and Germany a unique system of public health grew up in England. From early times English physicians were intensely interested in the health of the people. As early as 1720 Dr. Richard Mead, Physician to St. Thomas Hospital, published his *Short Discourse Concerning Pestilential Contagion and the Methods to be Used to Prevent It*, a book which went through seven editions in one year. In 1764, Dr. John Pringle's work on *Diseases of the Army* appeared, a book which revolutionized sanitary conditions in jails and hospitals as well

as in military camps, while about the same time Dr. James Lind published three important books which performed the same service for the English navy. In 1798, an English physician, Edward Jenner, made the wonderful discovery of vaccination against smallpox, probably the greatest single discovery in the medical sciences since the world began. Health conditions in England continued at a low ebb during the eighteenth and in the early part of the nineteenth century however, and it was not until about 1840 that the great social, religious, and governmental reforms inaugurated by John and Charles Wesley, George Whitfield, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, John Howard, and William Wilberforce began to bear fruit. By this time slavery had been abolished, class privilege largely destroyed, agriculture improved, and trade and commerce organized upon a firm basis. In 1847, medical officers of health were appointed in London to look after health conditions in the populace, particularly garbage and sewage disposal, water and food supplies, and general housing conditions. In 1848, all new officers of public health in London were required to be physicians, and in 1872 the system originated in London was adopted for the whole United Kingdom.

The period from 1847 to 1872 in England saw a great development of laws and regulations to improve living conditions and during all this period Sir John Simon stands out as the leading figure with almost as great an influence upon English life and thought as Pettenkofer had upon Bavarian.

In order to supply a sufficient number of trained men for the position created by the new laws the University of Cambridge began to examine candidates for these positions in the principles of hygiene, granting the successful applicants a degree known as the Diploma of Public Health, or the D. P. H., and instruction in the subjects examined was also soon introduced. The example of this university was subsequently followed by Oxford, London, Durham, Liverpool, and the Scottish and Irish universities. The combination of these two features, the administration of public

health laws by especially qualified men and the practice of the universities in providing the necessary training for men who take up such activities as a career constitute what we call the English Public Health System and represent England's great contribution to the science of hygiene in the last century.

This new department of Johns Hopkins University is to be called the School of Hygiene and Public Health, and as the name implies it will represent both the Hygiene of von Pettenkofer and the Munich School as modified by the newer discoveries of bacteriology and the Public Health System of Great Britain. It will undertake primarily fundamental studies in hygiene in the broadest sense, such as investigations upon the etiology, epidemiology and prophylaxis of the contagious or infectious diseases, upon the causation of the diseases of metabolism, particularly such obscure conditions as scurvy, beri-beri, and pellagra, and upon the modern theories and principles of heating, lighting, and ventilation, and upon cognate subjects. Vital statistics and a study of the distribution of disease will occupy no small part in the new institution, but this subject will be approached from the larger aspect of the study of populations. In addition to this purely scientific work the school will endeavor to give practical instruction in the different measures which must be undertaken by government agencies to control disease and to improve living conditions, and particularly upon the various concepts which underlie our modern system of sanitary law.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

In order to adequately present the many different subjects which must be prosecuted in the new school seven departments will be organized at the start,—biometry and vital statistics, bacteriology and immunology, protozoology and medical zoology, physiological hygiene, chemical hygiene, epidemiology, and public health methods. Some of these

departments such as physiology, chemistry, and bacteriology and immunology are already established in the medical school. It is expected, however, that the work undertaken will be along lines not now followed in schools of medicine and there will be no conflict or rivalry between the medical and hygienic departments of the same subject. The other departments mentioned are not now represented in the University and in their organization new men must be brought to Baltimore who will be given ample facilities to develop departments along their own lines. The University is indeed fortunate that it is able to obtain the services of Dr. Welch, so long Baxley Professor of Pathology in the medical school who has resigned to become Director of the school and to head the department of Bacteriology and Immunology, and of Dr. Howell, now professor of Physiology, who will become Assistant Director and organize the department of Physiological Hygiene. It is especially gratifying that the instruction in Sanitary Law will be given by President Goodnow, one of the best known American authorities in this field. Dr. E. V. McCollum of the University of Wisconsin, the author of many important papers on the chemistry of foods and on nutrition, has accepted the professorship of Chemical Hygiene. Dr. Raymond Pearl, now chief of the Statistical Division of the United States Food Administration, will head the department of Biometry and Vital Statistics. Dr. Carroll G. Bull of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York, who has recently perfected an antitoxin for "gas gangrene," will take charge of Immunology, and Dr. W. W. Ford of Bacteriology. Dr. Bull is at present serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France but will come to Baltimore, it is expected, at the beginning of the next academic year. Dr. Robert W. Hegner, now Johnston Scholar in the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed Lecturer in Protozoology for the present session and will inaugurate the work in this field. Owing to the scarcity of men at the present time, two departments,

Epidemiology and Public Health Methods, have not yet been started but it is expected that the heads of these departments will be selected within a short time. Finally, the important association between the School of Hygiene and Public Health and the Engineering School has been safeguarded by the appointment of Professor Charles J. Tilden to a seat in the faculty in charge of instruction in Sanitary Engineering.

In addition to the regular officers of instruction well known authorities in special fields of Hygiene and Public Health will be asked to come to Baltimore each year and deliver public lectures on topics of especial interest. During the first year such lectures will be given by Mr. Wickliffe Rose and Dr. Victor D. Heiser of the Rockefeller Sanitary Board, Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Commissioner of Health of New York State, Dr. William H. Park, Director of the Bacteriological Laboratories of the New York Department of Health, Dr. Milton C. Rosenau, professor of Preventive Medicine in Harvard Medical School, Dr. William T. Sedgwick and Dr. George G. Whipple of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor W. F. Wilcox of Carroll University, and Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University.

It is expected also that courses of lectures will be arranged from time to time on subjects not at present outlined in the curriculum, such as Industrial Hygiene, experts being invited to come to Baltimore for limited periods and give more or less systematic instruction in these special subjects.

COURSES AND DEGREES

Three main courses of instruction will be given in the new school and three different degrees conferred upon successful candidates. The first of these is designed especially for graduates in medicine who wish to take up public health as a career. It will consist of two years' work in advanced

bacteriology and immunology, in the chemical and bacteriological analysis of foods, water, and sewage, in statistical methods, in sanitary and administrative law, and in nutritional and environmental hygiene. For completion of this work the degree Doctor of Public Health will be conferred. Students in the fourth year of the Johns Hopkins Medical School will be given opportunity to elect work in the School of Hygiene and thus be enabled to take this degree in one year's attendance after the completion of the work in the medical school. The second course is designed especially for advanced students, graduates of approved colleges or scientific schools who have completed the fundamental medical studies such as anatomy, chemistry, pathology, and bacteriology and who may want to specialize at once in some one of the branches of science represented in the School of Hygiene, such as chemical or physiological hygiene, bacteriology or immunology. In addition to attendance upon certain prescribed courses these students will be assigned special topics of investigation, be required to prepare suitable dissertations upon their work, and to pass oral and written examinations in their selected subject. The successful candidates in this course will be given the degree Doctor of Science in Hygiene. In addition to these two courses, a third course has been prepared for that large and increasing group of individuals who desire to take up various forms of public health work or social service, but who may be unable to take the medical studies preliminary to the previously mentioned degrees. Such students will be admitted to the school on the completion of two years' work in an approved college or scientific school and will be given two years' instruction in those fundamental branches of hygiene such as nutritional and personal hygiene, bacteriology and immunology, chemistry, sanitary law, and statistics which are a prerequisite for intelligent public health service. The successful candidates in this course will be given the degree Bachelor of Science in Hygiene. Finally, any of the courses leading up to the various degrees

can be taken by properly qualified students, while the facilities of the school will be open to all students in the University who may desire to specialize in the subjects represented and to become candidates for such degrees as are given by the University—Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Arts.

SESSION OF 1918-1919

In order to provide adequate space for the new school of Hygiene and Public Health the University has purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Monument and Wolfe Streets immediately opposite the Pathological Department of the Hospital, and plans for a large five story building have been completed. The construction of this building has been deferred until the end of the war, however, and at present the school is housed in the old Physical Laboratory of the University on the corner of Linden Avenue and Monument Street. This building has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated and lends itself admirably to the needs of the new school. The departments of physiological hygiene, chemical hygiene, biometry and vital statistics, protozoology, and bacteriology have already been installed and instruction in these various subjects has now been started. The number of students is not large, but there are a few regular candidates for advanced degrees and the outlook for students is regarded as most encouraging. On October the seventh the first public lecture was given by Professor Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Rise and Progress of Hygiene and Sanitation." Under the adverse conditions imposed by the active participation of the United States in the World War the authorities of the school feel gratified that so much has been accomplished towards perfecting the organization and that it has been possible to open the school for the instruction of students this year. The beginnings have been made with mature deliberation, however, and we can look forward with quiet confidence to a development of this new depart-

ment of the Johns Hopkins University which will be in harmony with the ideals and aspirations of all that long series of teachers and students who by their unflagging industry in the past have made this University the abiding place of free and independent work and thought.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW GEOLOGY INTO AMERICA

BY CHARLES KEYES, PH.D., 1892

WITH the greatest single step of advancement in earth-study in this country the Johns Hopkins University and the State of Maryland are intimately and peculiarly associated.

That this University should be thus fundamentally identified with the initiation of a new science in our land is primarily and distinctively one of those notable Gilmanian achievements which in the early days of our institution followed so speedily one upon another. The net results of this particular feat are so many, so important, and so high-standing in the realms of education and science that their salient characteristics should be clearly visualized. So far as our school is concerned, not the least important aspect is the placing of the Baltimore imprint upon so large a number of the leaders of American geologic thought—one in every four according to the recent findings of Professor Cattell's famous committees. Evaluation of this really brilliant accomplishment is made more exact when it is recalled that there is no near approach by any other university in the country. The next ranking figure is eight per cent as against twenty-five per cent of Baltimore.

About the time that the Johns Hopkins University opened its doors as a novel experiment in the field of higher education, and for offering for the first time in America real university instruction, there was born in the Old World a new science called petrography. This was made possible by the practical application of the microscope to the examination of rocks. The procedure was as revolutionary in geology as a century before the turning of the same instrument to human tissues had been to anatomy.

In the meanwhile earth-study in its most modern aspects shifted its point of vantage from product to process. This movement alone immeasurably separated the old from the new. In the recognition of the genetic principle geography, geology, and astronomy were completely rejuvenated and became sciences that were in every sense of the word born anew. For a period of half a century previously inorganic geology made inappreciable progress. It was virtually at a standstill; and bade fair to be soon relegated to the background. Suddenly its methods underwent change. A new life was instilled into it. Taking a new lease of existence it rapidly attained a foremost position among the sciences. It enabled greater strides of advancement to be made in a single short lenstrum than previously had been possible in an entire century.

A decade had not yet passed since the launching of the new science in Europe when there chanced to appear here in Baltimore an American student fresh from that very German university of Old Heidelberg where, under the tender nurture of the great Rosenbusch, the untried philosophy had become most famous. It was not long before our first president, with his usual unerring foresightedness, sought out the engaging enthusiast and had him safely and comfortably ensconced in Maryland quarters. This young man who was destined to inaugurate the new science in this country was Dr. George Huntington Williams. Brief as was his career in his chosen field, before his untimely taking off in the full vigor of his attainments, the basic results of his efforts will ever stand out as one of the larger achievements in American geology. These results rank with those on glaciation by Agassiz, on peneplanation by Davis, on laccolithic intrusion by Gilbert, on Appalachian mountain structure by Rogers, on continental genesis by Dana, or on isostasy by Dutton. In this light they must be viewed; in this association must they be measured.

The thrill with which the new geology was received in this country is best judged from the closing words which its

newest apostle used in a commencement address which he gave soon after coming to Johns Hopkins.

In the profound laboratories of our earth's crust slow physical and chemical operations, resulting from the interaction between the crystal with its wonderful molecular structure and the external agencies that environ it, have given rise to a structure too minute, it may be, to be traced by our microscope, but capable of so playing with the light waves as to startle us with new beauties and to add another to the "fairy tales of science."

That rocks are dependent for their form and structure upon their environment, and that they are readily altered by every change of their physical surroundings, is a conception the far reaching effects of which upon geological science are difficult to realize. It immeasurably broadens our ideas of life and brings within Spencer's classical definition the whole range of rock materials that we have always been accustomed to regard as perfectly inert.

The central conception is that in the rocks there are ever going on changes that are analogous in nearly every respect to those which we commonly ascribe only to animals and plants. In fine, the life and changes in the organism and in the rock are not only very much alike, but they are, in all probability, merely somewhat different expressions of the same great laws. In speaking of organisms Huxley refers to life as a "property of protoplasm." The day may not be far distant when we shall have to modify this definition somewhat and say that "Life is a property of matter." Then may we consider not death but life as omnipresent and everlasting—existing wherever matter manifests itself.

The delight which President Gilman avowedly felt in securing the services of the most promising American exponent of the new geology was second only to the intense gratification which the untried instructor experienced from his fortunate choice of the virgin field of Maryland. I well remember the enthusiasm with which Professor Williams once dilated upon this theme before the Scientific Associa-

tion of Johns Hopkins when he spoke on the "University and its Natural Environment."

Within the university, where every department of human knowledge ought to be cultivated for its own sake, the operations of the different lines of research are as varied as these lines themselves. With some, like mathematics or philology, material counts for little, method for everything; while with others material is paramount, largely conditioning the method. And again, departments of the latter class differ widely in their dependence on the source of their material. Some subjects like chemistry or physics, which deal with matter in a relatively simple form, are quite indifferent as to where this matter comes from. It is the same the world over and their supply is boundless. On the other hand those departments which study the complex phenomena of the organic or inorganic worlds (political economy, zoology, botany, or geology) are dependent for their material on their immediate surroundings.

But the university purpose of our day differs not only from that of the past; it is likewise to be distinguished from other aims in education of the present. The college would utilize the whole sum of acquired results for purposes of general culture; while the technical school would turn them to practical advantage. The work of both is indispensable to our modern life; but the mission of the university is surely higher, if she is constantly advancing the line of knowledge and furnishing her sister schools the basis upon which their usefulness must rest.

When it was found that thin plates of rock magnified under polarized light enabled the minutest mineral constituents to be readily identified there was placed in the hands of the geologist the most powerful of weapons for aiding him in extending the frontiers of the knowable. The discovery came at a time most opportune. It was the most critical stage in the history of geological science. At a single stroke inorganic geology which so long had been held in check took its place by the side of the organic branch which was then advancing by leaps and bounds. A century before the genetic study of the rocks had gone about as far as it could because of the fact that laboratory methods of examination were severally limited. They were crude. It seemed as if there were nothing to improve the situation. As

if by magic then, by the simple process of grinding down rock fragments to thin plates for use in the microscope, all the seemingly insurmountable difficulties were at once swept away.

Relatively large rock sections were now easily made so that equal sizes of the thinnest tissue paper seemed in comparison like thick slices of bread. The densest lava or the blackest trap, in thin section, became as transparent as window glass. At a glance the mineral constituents were distinguishable from one another as readily as horses from cattle or sheep in a meadow. Under the microscope the dull gray granites broke up into brilliant hues that rivaled those of the rainbow. Gorgeous, stained-glass windows of Gothic cathedrals gave but faint idea of the wondrous beauty of the rock mosaic. But this was only the esthetic side of the theme. The more prosaic, technical aspects were yet to be considered. A momentary view under the instrument told the essential chemical and mineralogical composition of the rock with the same degree of accuracy as the long, tedious and most refined analyses in the chemical laboratory. The mineralogical changes and vicissitudes which a rock may have gone through were made perfectly evident. A rock metamorphosed beyond all recognition through ordinary means was in thin section at once revealed in its original condition. These were only a few of the things displayed.

It may be that a lone student recently from German influences, even if fully armed with the newest petrographical weapons and the most unbounded enthusiasm, would have without material improvement merely transplanted to home soil the advanced methods and principles. It so happened that he came into immediate contact with an unusual situation. There chanced to be growing up in America at this very time a small but brilliant coterie of investigators who by their training were, among other things, expert in field geology. Already its members were tolerably well grounded in the practical phrases of structural geology and stratig-

raphy. The fossiliferous formations they had mastered. The crystalline schists, the metamorphic rocks, and the eruptives were their stumbling blocks.

These workers were almost in despair. They were looking about for those very things which were being transplanted from Germany. Several of them had already gone to Europe in quest of different methods for attacking their problems. Others came direct to Baltimore to quiet their troubles. There was a helpful interaction of method. The two fields of endeavor were mutually fitted. The German scheme was manifestly incomplete. To it was added the very thing for which it had been apparently created, but which it had not yet found. A distinctly American school arose. The far-reaching results which were attained and which were published in rapid succession amply attested the appropriateness of the adjustment. Thus it was that the development and florescence of the new movement in American geology took place at the Johns Hopkins University, and the region about Baltimore became one of its garden spots of earth.

It was a case pure and simple of students seeking the man. Institution was not considered. To the principle evolved the Johns Hopkins chiefly owes its high rank among the universities of this country and the world. That Professor Williams should be so peculiarly well fitted to the movement is high tribute to his personality.

When Professor William's monograph on the *Memomenee Schists* appeared it was the initial step in this country in unravelling the most ancient and complicated geological history with which we have to deal, and a history that had always defied all attempts to establish a connected narrative. For the first time it was demonstrated that instead of being very old sedimentaries as was commonly believed, these unique rocks were really greatly sheared and highly metamorphosed eruptives. This great discovery not only created a novel situation but at the same time it laid the firm foundations of American pre-Cambrian geology. It put

into active service the principles set forth by the distinguished Johannes Lehmann in his famous work on *Die Untersuchungen über Entstehung der altkrystallinischen Schiefergesteine*, since widely applied the world over.

Later there were issued from the geological laboratories of our University other important contributions to a knowledge of our ancient rocks. In setting forth the proofs that many Maryland granites were eruptive in character these rocks took on a new aspect which was continental in proportions. Up to this time it had been an accepted tenet promulgated in every textbook, preached by every college professor, and adhered to by every Geological Survey, that granites constituted the last stage in the metamorphism of plastic rocks. It appears all too simple now. Then the step was too bold and fraught with too many dangerous consequences for a master to risk his recently acquired standing among his university colleagues; and the results were left for an obscure student with no reputation to lose to work out in final form and to whip into shape for publication. The conclusions so far exceeded expectations, the facts so strongly supported the thesis, and the argument so logically illuminated the facts that the Federal government, after its representative had gone over the field in detail, urged that it be allowed to issue the work. In this elaborated form the results were given to the world.

The instructive features connected with the then recently imported science, and the one with which the Johns Hopkins had most to do, was its happy articulation with geotectonics. This practical application of indoor methods to outside observation was a distinct advancement over the German effort. In fact the European scheme really left out its most engaging character. It is still omitted to this day. Only in America has a satisfactory classification of the pre-Cambrian formation been made possible. We now have a taxonomic schedule of these rocks that compares favorably with that of any of the later terranes.

The first forceful expression of this geologic union is found in the construction of the geological cross-sections across the Piedmont Plateau in Maryland. In the rather prolix discussion which was evoked by the reading of the joint paper containing these results before the Washington meeting of the Geological Society the mutual relations of the two fields of endeavor were strongly emphasized.

Although, so far as Johns Hopkins is concerned, this fruitful line of inquiry was so suddenly brought to an end by the untimely death of Professor Williams, sufficient time had elapsed to pass on to other hands the torch thus lighted. In those hands the torch has been kept brightly burning. If, as already stated, twenty-five per cent of America's most distinguished men in the field of geology are Hopkins men, it is probably not putting it too strongly to assert that fifty per cent of this country's larger thoughts and themes in the same science during this time are also Hopkins born.

A third of a century has passed away since the new earth-study was introduced into America. Notwithstanding the fact that we today are yet much too near to get proper perspective of its full meaning and profound influence upon American scientific thought it is certainly by far the most important geological event that has ever taken place in this country. It is really one of the brilliant episodes in New World science. Exact evaluation of its far-reaching bearings upon the trend in American geology will come with the passing of the years. A century hence, when the history of science comes to be written, it will be the theme of one of the most illuminating chapters. To us now living it is a matter of great satisfaction to know that the Johns Hopkins University took such a happy part in the initial accomplishment. With the movement it must not be forgotten that the names of Gilman and Williams will always be inseparately linked.

THE NATIONAL PARTY

BY ADOLF L. HAMBURGER, '18

IN THE now famous report of the sub-committee of the British Labor Party this war is said to mark the "end of a civilization." The old regime of unbridled competition either inter- or intra-national is over; and if Europe is to be rehabilitated, coöperation and a better social order must be brought about. The report says:

The individualist system of capitalist production with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and its hypocritical pretense of the "survival of the fittest," with the monstrous inequality of circumstances it produces indeed has received a deathblow. If we are to escape from the decay of civilization we must ensure that what is to be built up is a new social order based not on fighting but on fraternity—not on competitive struggle but on deliberately planned coöperation—not on enforced dominion over subject nations, subject races, subject colonies, subject classes, or a subject sex, but, in industry as well as in government, on that equal freedom, that general consciousness of consent, and that widest possible participation in power, both economic and political, which is characteristic of democracy.

It is indeed being recognized that the war marks the collapse of a civilization and a culture that has shown its insufficiency. The religion of the west—Christianity—in spite of the glorious teachings of its founder seems to have been a failure; the social conscience of which we were so proud has proved nil. Men are at each other's throats and among our enemies at least the tribal god of plunder and vengeance is raised high above the God of humanity.

The end of the war will bring with it problems more serious and more vital than have ever been placed before man in the past. The year 1914 seems centuries away—its conditions can never exist again. The waste of the old economic system will be intolerable when it will be so neces-

sary to conserve all economic goods. The stimuli of war excitement and of patriotism will be gone and the western world will face the sober task of reconstruction. But the Labor Party of England has already intimated that a return to the old regime is decidedly not what is wanted.

This party which has been born and developed since the war is seeking to lay the plans for the new world. The splendid idealistic work comes as a savior to a world cast down by fear and desolation. It is the promise that an earnest attempt will be made to save Great Britain, at least, from a debacle of anarchy such as exists in Russia today. For, though socialism and anarchism are at antipodes, the masses, unless they are led by far-seeing, intelligent leaders, are apt to mistake one for the other. Anarchy is too noble for us—it is for gods; and man has amply demonstrated his possession of ungodlike qualities.

The Socialist party in America could not take up the work that the Labor Party is doing in England because it has been discredited by its antagonism toward the war. No party which is against the war can or has any right to succeed in the United States today. And yet there is an obvious need to be filled. The oldtimers, the conservative politicians of the Democratic or Republican camps, have not the social vision to direct the reconstruction. They are behind the President indeed, but as has been said, 'they are so far behind the President that they don't even hear what he says.'

The need for the National Party is best expressed by Mr. David C. Coates, its chairman:

Just as the Republican party arose to meet the crisis presented by the slavery question and which was not met by other political parties existing at that time, so the present crisis demands the formation of a new political party which recognizes and will attempt to solve the problems growing out of the world war. . . . In the line up of social and political forces that is now taking place there will be three distinct parties. First, the Tories or ultra-conservatives who will strive to maintain the dominance of privilege. Second, the radicals or Bolsheviks. Third, the constructive radi-

cals, who will attempt to hold the balance between the other two by recognizing the rights of the second class and depriving the first of its power for evil. The National Party plans to become the organization through which all constructive radicals will work.

If the first class gains dominance it will drive the radicals into revolt. If the second class obtains power it will repeat the experience of the Russian Bolsheviks. But if enough persons of intelligence and influence ally themselves with the third class, with the National Party, it will be possible so to readjust social conditions that we can take advantage of modern opportunities and realize ideals hitherto considered utopian.

Last winter radicals of every description and of every creed got together to discuss what changes would have to be made in the existing social order. At the meeting it was decided that the philosophic background for the changes would not be discussed but that simply the actual reforms desired would be considered. For instance the Prohibitionist believes that Prohibition will abolish poverty and unemployment; the Socialist is in favor of it because he considers liquor an economic waste. The Socialist and Prohibitionist could argue interminably about the *Why* even though they were perfectly agreed as to the *What* of the problem, and in the same way other questions were considered, and it was found that in actual fact these radicals agreed in *what* should be done although they disagreed most heartily about *why* it should be done.

The alignment of the people of the United States into two parties, one radical and the other conservative, would help to improve our government. Then politics would again be a combat of ideas instead of mere scramble for office.

The platform which the National Party adopted at its convention in March, 1918, is concerned entirely with the attainment of democracy—political, industrial, and international. The party is, for that reason of course, ready to back President Wilson to the utmost in his attempt to make the world safe for democracy and most heartily decries the anti-war attitudes of the Socialist party. The success of the National Party, the hope and goal of all it stands for is

so intimately bound up with the success of the Allies that any statement to the contrary by its enemies is due either to gross ignorance or willful misrepresentation.

In order to achieve political democracy the National Party advocates:¹

1. Equal Suffrage.
2. Initiative and Referendum.
3. The Short Ballot.
4. Prohibition.
5. Executive Budget.
6. Cabinet Responsibility.
7. Freedom of Speech and Press.
8. Prison Reform (including payment of union wages to prisoners)
9. Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws.

The platform continues:

Equality of Economic Opportunity is essential to *Industrial Democracy*. We therefore favor the following measures as a means to secure that end:

1. Public ownership of "natural monopolies."
2. Municipal ownership of "natural monopolies."
3. Democratic taxation:
 - (a) Gradual introduction of single tax scheme.
 - (b) Rapidly progressive income and inheritance tax.
4. Assistance to farmers.
5. Labor legislation such as to strengthen unions, protect women and children; substitution of government control for laissez-faire system; and the promotion of certain Socialist doctrines tending to improve the condition of the laboring class.

International Democracy the party hopes to achieve in the following manner:

We recognize the Republic of the World as the *goal* of international political development. As steps looking toward and corollaries of that goal we propose the following:

1. Abolition of secret diplomacy.
2. International policy.

¹ The platform is paraphrased by the author.

- (a) The sea must be open to the peaceful navigation of all peoples. The duty of policing seas must be made the collective function of the associated nations
- (b) Internationalization of strategic waterways.
- (c) Discriminatory and prohibitive tariffs must be forbidden.
- 3. Foreign investments should bear their own risks and should receive no diplomatic or military support.
- 4. International organization.
 - (a) International tribunal.
 - (b) League of nations.

This platform is no mere humdrum of odds and ends of political thoughts gathered from everywhere in order to attract voters. It is on the contrary the expression of a new philosophy, the philosophy of progress. The old has failed; this is an attempt to formulate the new. Various reasons may be assigned for the adoption of the different planks, but the reason for the ensemble is that a new social order, a new civilization, may be built on the ruins of the one that has fallen.

The *New York Times* said that it was the first one of the "third parties" that did not prophesy immediate success for its candidates and principles. This is true. It is recognized that at present in the east at least the National Party would have practically no chance of victory. But the longer the war lasts, the more the people will become receptive to new ideas, the more clearly the need of a "new social order" will be demonstrated, and the greater will be the chance of its success. In the United States we can reasonably expect to go through an evolution of political and social thought such as has come about in England. The war started because of imperialism or vindictiveness; but, through the efforts of Woodrow Wilson, to whom everlasting credit is due, the spirit of altruism has been injected into international affairs.

The preparation for the new regime is being undertaken by the National Party. It behooves all real democrats to lend it their support.

EDWARD II. SPIEKER: IN MEMORIAM

By CAROL WIGHT, ex-'00

*Chè il piacer santo non è qui dischiuso,
Perchè si fa, montando, più sincero.*

—PARADISO, xiv, 139.

Gone and I shall not see him! Years have fled
Since first I learned, led by his skill, to love
The visionary light by Plato shed
On human life and death and that rich grove
Of Akademe where truth, like him, was sought
For its own sake—yet Death can not remove
His memory or the lesson his rare life taught:
“True scholarship is a Fief held under God
With glory and power and deepest duty fraught.”
Who is the lofty scholar? He whose rod
Divines the waters of the Well of Life
Flowing in unseen silence 'neath the sod
Of centuries with old world wisdom rife.
He who upon the ashes of the Past
Blows till the flames leap forth in eager strife
To light life's highway up to God at last,
Redeeming thus man's claim to heavenly birth.
Lord of the wealth by learning's toil amassed,
He measures all things by their moral worth,
Despising naught that is akin to man.
Nor is his province bounded by the earth,—
Beyond the power of telescope to scan,
Far through the vast of space, the scholar's soul
Strives even the infinite itself to span,
God, Freedom, and Immortality its goal.
So in thy presence no wrong could prevail
Or breathe upon thy life's unclouded scroll,
That star-like guides up even behind the veil.
“The Truth will free you.” All great work is done
For Truth alone and Truth can never fail
To crown her votaries when Life's fight is won.

THE HOPKINS BASE HOSPITAL UNIT AS SEEN BY A NEWSPAPER MAN¹

By RAYMOND S. TOMPKINS

Staff Correspondent of the "The Sun."

FIVE days ago (June 14), Base Hospital No. 18, in France, rounded out a full year of its career as a reconstruction plant for the American Army. That isn't considering the year as having begun on the day Johns Hopkins opened its doors for the pilgrimage of some of its best nurses and doctors to the war, but as having begun the day the ship sailed from an American port. So it has actually been at work in France less than a year—about ten months.

Processes of evolution have overtaken it. Its chief surgeons and doctors were called into the Special Medical Mission that sits in judgment on all the American Base Hospitals in France, and upon everything else pertaining to the physical welfare of the American Expeditionary Force. In their places younger medical officers have been achieving the big things that otherwise they could have only admired, standing at the elbows of their elders.

German airplanes have flown over it, and their bombs have missed. Its first patients were the first American soldiers to be wounded in battle. To its personnel have been added one very decent goat sufficiently endowed with French politeness to refrain from butting the wounded soldiers out of bed, and one entirely contented dog, combining the physical characteristics of the Russian wolf hound and the collie. Both goat and dog are the personal proteges of Miss Bessie Baker, chief nurse of No. 18, who is probably the only American woman in France possessed of a French goat all her own. Among French women, the

¹ From *The Sun* of Baltimore, July 21, 1918.

goat, of course, is an everyday household article. Miss Baker's goat is an ambassadorial institution, albeit cursed with an intemperate appetite for nurses' dresses, which it devours with great gusto.

Just now Base No. 18 is as peaceful and quiet as the tower of the old church that dominates the skyline of the little village. There is about it an atmosphere of readiness—of waiting. The floors of the wards look always as though the scrub ladies had scrambled to their feet with their buckets just five minutes before. Long rows of white cots, with the gray-blue blankets neatly tucked in and the fat, snow-white pillows as unwrinkled as a child's brow are unoccupied, but all ready. Just a twist of the covers and the tired, bruised body of a soldier can be slipped between the cool, white sheets in a minute.

Base No. 18 is all ready and always has been. Three weeks ago, before I even knew where the hospital was, I met an American lieutenant just getting over a bad case of shell shock. He was past the invalid stage and able to travel about, but he still spoke haltingly and with a look of distress. He had just come out of the hospital. I asked him what hospital it was.

"Base No. 18," he said. "And believe me, that's some hospital! I want to tell you that's a real place. They certainly do treat you like a white man there."

As a matter of fact, you hear virtually the same thing about all the American military hospitals in France. Any wounded American soldier you see would rather launch the conversation on the subject of his own wonderful hospital than upon his latest fight and how he got his wound.

But now, as Base No. 18 is rounding out its first anniversary of the war, the big hospital train stands empty on the railroad siding at the edge of the village. A few boys in olive-drab hobble on crutches about the covered graveled passageway between the ward buildings. One lies flat on his back on an invalid chair, with his right leg heavily bandaged, propped higher than his head. The last big in-

flux of wounded was nearly three weeks ago—about (deleted) gas cases. There were no deaths, and most of the victims have been evacuated now. The most recent American casualties from the neighborhood of Chateau Thierry and the other Marne battlegrounds are at hospitals closer to the scene of those actions.

One would think that the nurses and doctors of Base No. 18 could take a little vacation—probably run down to Paris for a few days. But most of the nurses haven't even had a fleeting glimpse of Paris since they've been in France. There have been no leaves of absence for nearly eight months. Experience has taught them that big battles come without much warning, that it may be just as quiet today in the operating room and the wards as it is every day in the beautiful little forest that clothes the hillside back of the hospital, but that tomorrow a great backwash may roll in from the front, when night and day become one long, unbroken period of struggle to save American soldiers' lives.

So the nurses stay out here in the country, riding bicycles, and doctors go up on the hill and play ball. Paris will keep, even until after the war, and so will Nice and Versailles and all the places that beckon tired doctors and nurses almost irresistibly.

The bicycle is a common form of locomotion in France, and the nurses of Base No. 18 have taken to it with avidity and eclat, to say nothing of naturalness and grace. As Miss Margaret Sinclair says, it is very good exercise, and one sees so much more of the country, than one can by walking.

A certain sureness of eye and stateliness of hand and foot under trying conditions—valuable assets to war nurses, are developed by bicycling in France, too. Going through these French villages one can never be sure when a French chicken will trot across the road to be fricassed under one's wheels. The French cows, too, are a problem. They amble through the streets in small herds, and not a cow in France

seems to have failed to hear of Petain's famous "They shall not pass," and to have failed to adopt it as a traffic regulation.

So that when a bicycling nurse from Base No. 18 does not have to dismount and proceed on foot through a village as rear guard to a herd of cows traveling in low gear, but can thread her way through them on two wheels, escaping entangling alliances with chickens and children's mud-pie factories, she is rated an "ace."

Then three days a week an ambulance goes to the nearest good-sized town—the town, by the way, where newspaper correspondents are billeted—and it carries as many nurses as it can hold, returning in the evening additionally loaded with the fruits of a day's shopping. Unhappily, the day I visited the hospital Miss Baker was an ambulance passenger. I recalled having passed a hurrying ambulance carrying several nurses, the driver's face grim and set as he drove his car through a dense cloud of dust, and I inquired at the hospital whether there hadn't been an emergency call from the front or something. But it was only Miss Baker and some others going to get an ice cream soda.

It seems that this larger town has outdone the hospital's own town in successful efforts to achieve American metropolitanism. The smaller town has concentrated on one method—sprinkling the walls of the houses from the entrance to the center of the village with signs reading "This way to the American Bar." Unquestionably there is the germ of great enterprise in this scheme, for he is indeed a weary traveler whose eye does not brighten and whose foot does not paw for a brass rail when he sees those legends.

At the last of the signs, however, a big triumphant-looking one, reading in letters eighteen inches high, "American Bar," the traveler is arrested in his precipitant descent from his car or his bicycle or his what-not and his merry elbow, already expectantly crooked, is suddenly jerked straight by a glimpse through the window of an interior not unlike the interior which his grandfather's old family horse was wont to call "home."

A sort of lunch counter cuts the room in half; a woman of massive proportions and uncertain architecture shares one half with a pile of straw, apparently covering wine bottles, and along the other side of the counter tattered French farmers lean to their *vin rouge* and chatter, while a dog, obviously "playing possum" and itching to bite something, stretches at full length across the doorway. The only thing American about it all being the words on the sign and the only real bar being the dog in the doorway, the weary traveler passes on, wearier than ever.

The bigger town, though, has leaped years ahead of the rest of rural France and has introduced the ice cream soda. To the nurses, still sensing the delicious thrill of an expertly prepared Lexington or Charles street mixture, it was almost as much of an introduction as it was to the natives. It consists of little more than a lump of frozen, slightly sweetened milk, deposited in a glass of cold milk dashed with a saccharine solution, but it is at least cold and it excites the imagination.

For even war nurses, though there are fifty-six of them to cheer each other up, sometimes find the world sadly lacking in food for imagination out here in the midst of French farmlands with none but war-worn villagers for neighbors. Even a chance to trim up a little—put some bright curtains at the windows, for instance, would help. But the curtains at the windows, even in the nurses' dining-room, are black and heavy. They are not intended to be decorative, but to keep any pin point of light from betraying the presence of human habitation to a boche airman.

The dining room is cheerful, though, with its long tables covered with spotless linen, shiny tableware, and vases of flowers—poppies and cornflowers—plucked fresh every day from the fields of France. And clear across the rear wall, facing the door, is a connecting link with home—a big black banner with the words "Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit" in orange letters. It represents the brave Baltimore girls who wanted to come over and help nurse the wounded, but

couldn't; the nurses' helpers who had to stay home because they weren't expert nurses. They gave this banner to the unit before it left home, and the banner still hangs high.

Some of the Hopkins nurses originally with the unit have gone, as the older doctors have. Miss Elizabeth Harlan and Miss Ruth Bridge are doing operating work in hospitals nearer the front lines, and Miss Annie Barnard has been transferred to Base No. 17, where she assists in operations.

Preparations to prove that Base No. 18 was expert at other things than restoring wounded American soldiers were going on the day before the first anniversary. On a big field that you reached by a winding path up the thickly wooded hill behind the hospital an all-Baltimore-medico ball team was working out. Lieutenant Lawrence Wharton was lobbing 'em over and Captain J. A. C. Colston was catching 'em, while the rest of the team stood up to the plate one by one and whaled 'em out to the men who were getting a little fielding practice.

Two French soldiers who could have been drawn to this remote spot by nothing less than the strange roars of "Go get 'em, Slicker!" directed at Lieutenant Harry Slack, who was trying to look like a real second-baseman in a hospital suit of white duck, stood at the edge of the field and wondered at the strange spectacle.

"Those Frenchmen think we're crazy," whispered Captain Walter Baetjer, who was holding down first base. "They do for a fact. I've heard several of 'em watching Americans play something or other, and they all talked as though they thought we were a bunch of crazy men."

If they understood Captain Colston mumbling through his mask a solemn promise to Lieutenant John H. King that for every foul tip King hit, he would receive one rock on the top of the dome, they probably went away convinced that they had been watching a bunch of crazy Americans. But it is probable they didn't understand anything about it, much less that Base No. 18 had an important game scheduled for the following Saturday with Base No. 66, and that a lot of raw material had to be whipped into shape in three days.

The line-up for the Baltimore team for that game was as follows: Lieutenant Lawrence Wharton, pitcher; Captain Walter A. Baetjer, catcher (the regular catcher, Lieutenant "Hank" Shaw having joined an artillery outfit); Captain J. A. C. Colston, shortstop; Captain Bertram Bernheim, third base; Captain Charles Watt, first base; Lieutenant Harry Slack, second base; outfield (specific positions not decided), Captain "Cy" Guthrie, Captain Frank Evans, and Captain Ernest Du Bray.

All the electric scoreboards in France having been torn down and converted into French-fried potatoes, I am unable at this time to give the results of the game.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE

Second List

- Axson, S., former student, National Secretary, American Red Cross.
- Bagley, M. E., '16, 1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, A. E. F., France.
- Bailey, A. A., former student, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Overseas.
- Baily, J., '09, 19th Co., 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, Md.
- Baird, J. H., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
- Banks, H. M., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
- Bartlett, J. T., Jr., '15 U. S. M. C., Paris Island, S. C.
- Bennett, J. L., '04, 1st Lieut., Military Intelligence Bureau.
- Birdsong, J. L., M.D., 1909, M. O. R. C., Camp Gridley, Ga.
- Boyce, G. P., former student, 2d Lieut., U. S. A., Gettysburg, Pa.
- Brady, J. H., Jr., '00, Capt., Q. M. C., Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.
- Brady, L., '13, M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
- Burns, J. E., Jr., M.D., 1908, U. S. Hosp. No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.
- Byers, H. G., Ph.D., 1899, Capt., Amer. Univ. Exper. Stat., Washington, D. C.
- Callander, C. L., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
- Campbell, A. L., former student, Capt., F. A., A. E. F., France.
- Carson, W. E., M.D., 1907, 1st Lieut., Med. Corps, U. S. N. R. F., Great Lakes, Ill.
- Carter, J. T., former student, 1st Lieut., War Dept., Statistics Branch.
- Clopton, M. B., former student, Major, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. 21, A. E. F., France.

- Cole, H. N., '12, R. O. T. C., Camp Meade, Md.
 Cole, W. F., M.D., 1909, M. O. R. C., Scotland.
 Crane, J. A., '07, Lieut. Col., F. A., A. E. F., France.
 Crum, E. L., M.A., 1916, Y. M. C. A., Camp Dix, N. J.
 Cullen, E. K., Fellow, 1905-06, Major, M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Donoho, M., former student, 1st Lieut., U. S. A.
 Dufur, W. M., former student, F. A., U. S. A.
 Eager, J. H., Jr., '00, Major, F. A., A. E. F., France.
 Eiseman, S. S., '06, Capt., Q. M. R. C., Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.
 Ellicott, H. H., former student, U. S. N. R. F., Norfolk, Va.
 Ellis, E. D., former student, Capt., M. O. R. C., Fort Scriven, Ga.
 Erickson, R. J., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Ewing, L. R., former student, 1st Lieut., Aviation Service, A. E. F., France.
 Fassig, O. L., Ph.D., 1899, Chief Instructor, Signal Corps School of Meteorology, College Station, Texas.
 Faust, O. A., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Folkoff, J. P., former student, Shipping Board, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
 Fossum, P. R., former student, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
 French, H. F., '07, Capt., Q. M. R. C., Camp Meade, Md.
 Frost, F. L., Ph.D., 1901, Red Cross, France.
 Gailey, H. A., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Gillet, W., former student, 1st Lieut., B. E. F., France.
 Gontrum, E. K., former student, U. S. N. R. F., Norfolk, Va.
 Hall, F. P., '17, 1st Lieut., San. Corps, A. E. F., France.
 Harris, G. S., B.S., 1918, Ensign, U. S. N., U. S. S. Massachusetts.
 Havens, G. R., Ph.D., 1916, R. O. T. C., Plattsburgh, N. Y.
 Helfrich, O. B., '16, 2d Lieut., Chemical Warfare Service.
 Hobelmann, H. A., '17, Tank Corps, Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Hohman, L. B., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.

- Holland, H. E., former student, 2d Lieut., Inf., U. S. A.
Hooper, A., former student, Sig. Corps, Aviation Sect.
Houston, S. H., former student, Major, A. E. F., France.
Howard, S. L., B.S., 1917, U. S. N. R. F., Norfolk, Va.
Hudgins, W. H., '05, 1st Lieut., Aviation, Langley Field,
Hampton, Va.
Hundley, J. M., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A.
E. F., France.
Iddings, F. T., B.S., 1916, U. S. Steam Engineering School,
Stevens Institute.
Jennings, H. S., Faculty, Food Administration, Washington,
D. C.
Joseph, M., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp.
106, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
Kauffman, E. R., B.S., 1918, Radio School, College Park,
Md.
Lampe, J. H., B.S., 1918, Radio School, College Park, Md.
Leopold, E. J., '01, M.D., 1905, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Lowsley, O. W., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieut., Med. Corps, U. S.
N. R. F., Pelham Bay, N. Y.
MacSherry, R., '08, Capt., Q. M. R. C., A. E. F., France.
Manning, W. S., M.D., 1903, Capt., M. O. R. C.
McDowell, C. W., '16, Aviation, Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas.
McMeen, C. V., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
McNeal, M. D., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Mersereau, H. H., former student, 2nd Lieut., Inf., Camp
Hancock, Ga.
Meyerhoff, L., B.S., 1917, Radio School, College Park, Md.
Miller, J. J., '18, Aviation Ground School, Boston Tech.
Moise, T. S., Jr., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Mudge, E. T., former student, Sig. Corps, Aviation Sect.
Nelson, P., former student, 2d Lieut., F. A., U. S. A.
Nesbit, W. E., M.D., 1913, 1st Lieut., Med. Corps, U. S. A.
Newbold, D. M., Jr., former student, Red Cross, France.
Niles, A. S., Jr., '15, 2d Lieut., Camp Lee, Va.
Ober, B., former student, 1st Lieut., F. A., A. E. F., France.
Ogden, P., Ph.D., 1897, Y. M. C. A., France.

- Packard, C. L., former student, 1st Lieut., U. S. A.
 Patek, R., M.D., 1906, Capt., M. O. R. C.
 Pedrick, F. B., '09, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France.
 Penniman, G. D., Jr., former student, Capt., A. E. F., France.
 Penrose, C. B., Jr., '93, 1st Lieut., U. S. Amb. Corps, A. E. F., France.
 Powell, C. L., Faculty, 1st Lieut., Intell. Division, Washington, D. C.
 Prince, H. L., former student, U. S. N. R. F.
 Radcliffe, G. L. P., '97, Ph.D., 1900, Assoc. Dir. Bureau of Personnel, Nat. Hdqtrs., Amer. Red Cross.
 Raleigh, G. P., '07, Capt., Ord. R. C., War Credits Board, Washington, D. C.
 Randolph, A. M., former student, 2d Lieut., Eng., A. E. F., France.
 Randolph, R. L., former student, Lieut., U. S. N.
 Reaney, W., former student, 110th F. A., A. E. F., France.
 Reid, F. K., former student, U. S. A., A. E. F., France.
 Roberts, J. K., M. A., 1915, U. S. N. R. F.
 Rollins, H. E., former student and assistant in English, Radio Service, Aspermont, Texas.
 Sanger, B. J., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Scally, A. H., former student, Capt., U. S. Coast Guard.
 Scharf, C., '14, M.A., 1916, U. S. A., Camp Meade, Md.
 Shearer, J. P., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
 Simon, L. W., former student, 2d Lieut., Inf., S. A. T. C., Boston College.
 Sommerville, C. W., Ph.D., 1899, Y. M. C. A.
 Starek, A. L. T., '11, Ph.D., 1916, Sgt., Personnel Office, Camp Dix, N. J.
 Stephenson, H. A., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., Fort Riley, Kan.
 Stevenson, J. M., former student, 1st Lieut., 111th Inf., U. S. A.
 Stewart, D., former student, Sgt., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.
 Stewart, S. L., former student, Sgt., U. S. A., A. E. F., France.

Stewart, W. P., '98, Capt., Washington, D. C.
Stollenwerck, E. C., '11, 1st Lieut., Aviation.
Stollenwerck, G., former student, 1st Lieut., Aviation.
Thorp, F. K., Jr., former student, 2d Lieut., U. S. A.
Tilghman, C. H., former student, Inf., A. E. F., France.
Tillett, W. S., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Tinges, C. H., '16, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
Todes, G. H., '12, Radio School, College Park, Md.
Van Nostrand, H. S., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C.
Venable, J. M., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieut., Med. Corps, U. S. A.,
305th Field Hosp., A. E. F., France.
Vogeler, W. J., M.D., 1904, Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp.
23, A. E. F., France.
Waring, J. M. S., E.E., 1896, Major, Ord. R. C., Nitro, W. Va.
Weaver, F. P., former student, Cadet, Camp Dick, Dallas,
Texas.

KILLED IN ACTION

Houston, S. H., former student, Major, A. E. F., France,
August 6, 1918.
Hunting, W. B., '07, Ph.D., 1913, 2d Lieut., 168th Inf.,
A. E. F., France.
Scully, A. H., former student, Capt., U. S. Coast Guard.

KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Ewing, L. R., former student, 1st Lieut., Aviation Service,
A. E. F., France, July 6, 1918.
Vickers, L. B., former student, 1st Lieut., Aviation Service,
A. E. F., France, September 6, 1918.

PRISONER IN GERMANY

Pedrick, F. B., '09, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F., France
(Camp Villingen).
Tipton, W. D., former student, 1st Lieut., U. S. A., A. E. F.,
France (Camp Karlsruhe).

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Crane, J. A., '07, Lieut. Col., F. A., A. E. F., France.

Manning, J. R., former student, Capt., Co. B., 26th Inf.,
A. E. F., France.

Miles, L. W., '94, Ph.D., 1902, 1st Lieut., 308th Inf., A. E.
F., France.

The following letter to the editor of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* makes us all proud of the fact that Lieutenant Miles is a Hopkins man. After the letter was written Lieutenant Miles was severely wounded by machine gun bullets. His left leg has been taken off below the knee, and his right leg and arm are seriously damaged.

Dear Sir:

One night in June our regiment was subjected to a severe bombardment by the Boche. It was the first time that we had been in the line and the intense shelling and the quantity of gas projectiles was a pretty hard test for green troops. The official communique reported that the enemy was repulsed with slight losses.

One of our officers was probably most instrumental in repelling the attack. While at Princeton and a student under him, I held him in the highest regard and since I have been in the same regiment with him and fought side by side with him, I have learned to love him for his high ideals and wonderful devotion to our country's cause. The many friends among the alumni and the faculty of L. Wardlaw Miles who are aware of the sacrifice he has made to do his part in the war will, I am sure, be deeply gratified to hear what he himself would never tell.

While at headquarters I chanced upon the following report:

"1st Lieut. L. Wardlaw Miles in command of a platoon during the severe bombardment on the night of . . . did leap upon the parapet and with utter disregard to his personal safety directed his men and by example of coolness and courage effectively organized them for action."

I am an officer and took part in that attack and I assure you that anyone who acted as Lieutenant Miles did is deserving of the highest praise.

About two weeks later, Lieutenant Miles was offered the opportunity to return to the United States as a Captain to assist in the formation of a new regiment. He refused the offer, saying that his place was here in France.

What more can a country ask of a man than the spirit of Lieutenant Miles? All the officers of his regiment are proud of him and his men worship him.

If this letter seems too eulogistic, please bear in mind that the writer was in that barrage and knows what courage it took to act as Lieutenant Miles, and further that his refusal of promotion and a return to the United States required courage equally as great.

A PROUD PRINCETONIAN.

DIED OF DISEASE

Linton, E. S., M.D., 1918.

Rich, L. B., M.D., 1918.

HONOR ROLL

Crane, J. A., '07, Croix de Guerre.

Michael, W. H., '09, M.D., 1913. Distinguished Service Order. Dr. Michael was formerly a surgeon in the Navy and with the 6th Regt. Marines, but is now stationed at Base Hosp. No. 18, the Hopkins Hospital Unit.

Smith, F. N., former student. Croix de Guerre.

Faculty, Alumni and Students in the Service.....	910
Killed in action.....	6
Died of disease.....	2
Killed in accident.....	2
Wounded in action.....	3
Prisoners in Germany.....	2
Honor Roll.....	3

The following alumni have registered at the American University Union in Paris since our last number went to press:

Bailey, A. A., former student, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

Frost, F. L., Ph.D., 1901, Red Cross.

Neill, W., Jr., 1912, 1st Lieut., M. O. R. C., A. E. F.

Newbold, D. M., Jr., former student, Red Cross.

Rogers, W. B., M.D., 1910, Capt., M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. No. 4.

Strong, R. P., M.D., 1897, Major, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp.
No. 5, Head of Section of Infections.

The American Universities Club of London, 22a Regent
Street, London, S. W., is open to all visiting officers who are
college graduates.

THE UNIVERSITY

Professor Ames delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at the University of Virginia on June 10, his subject being "The Trained Man of Science in the War." The address appeared in full in the *Virginia Alumni Bulletin* for July, 1918. Professor Ames also spoke at the annual dinner of the Society.

Dr. Charles Bagley, Jr., associate in Experimental Neurology, Major, M. O. R. C., who was attached to the advisory staff of the Surgeon-General of the Army in Washington for more than a year, has been ordered to duty overseas.

Dr. J. M. T. Finney, chief surgical consultant of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Army Medical Corps. Dr. Finney paid a short visit to Baltimore during the summer.

Dr. R. H. Follis, associate in Clinical Surgery, has been appointed to the District Appeal Draft Board of Maryland.

Professor Gildersleeve has returned to his home after a stay of some months at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Professor Gildersleeve celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday quietly at his home.

Dr. J. H. Hollander has been appointed by the United States Fuel Administration as umpire between the mine workers and the coal operators of the Maryland and Upper Potomac district.

Dr. J. H. Latané delivered an address on "American Diplomacy—the Transition from Isolation to Leadership" before the Maryland State Bar Association at its twenty-third annual meeting. Dr. Latané has in press a volume "From Isolation to Leadership" which will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin, who has been promoted to be major in the Quartermaster's Corps, is now stationed at

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where he is assigned to the general staff of the Twelfth Division.

Dr. C. L. Powell, instructor in English, has been appointed first lieutenant and assigned for duty to the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, Washington.

Dr. A. C. Millspaugh, instructor in Political Science, is engaged in organization and research in a new Economic Section in the office of the Foreign Trade Adviser in the State Department.

Dr. M. L. Raney, Librarian, delivered the chief address on July fourth before the fortieth annual conference of the American Library Association at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Dr. Raney has also delivered several local addresses, telling of his experiences in France. He expects soon to leave again for France.

Professor C. J. Tilden spent the summer as district superintendent of industrial training among shipyard workers under the United States Shipping Board. His district comprised the states of Oregon and Washington and the Northwest Pacific region. Professor Tilden was recently recommended as a member of the Board of Examiners of the State Roads Commission of Maryland.

Dr. W. S. Thayer has been elected a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. He has also been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Army Medical Corps.

Dr. George Walker of the staff of the Hospital, Major, M. O. R. C., is in charge of the social hygiene work in the ports of debarkation overseas.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

B. H. Grave, Ph.D., 1910, had an article entitled "Zeugophora scutellaris (Suffr.);" in the *Journal of Morphology*, 1917, vol. 30, pp. 245-255, 1 text-figure, 2 plates.

Dr. Maximilian J. Rudwin, Johnston Scholar in German Literature for this year, has contributed to the July number of the *Open Court* an article entitled "The Gloom and Glory of Russian Literature," and to the July-September number of the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* a review of Scarborough's "The Supernatural in Modern English Fiction."

Lindsay Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, had an article in *The Nation* of May 18 entitled "America and the Economic Weapon" and has published, through the American Association for International Conciliation, an elaborate study outline on *The War Aims of the United States* which has had wide distribution.

The *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. xxxiii, No. 2, June 1918, contained an article on "Irregular Voting in the United States" by A. C. Millspaugh, Ph.D., 1916.

G. C. Keidel, '89, Ph.D., 1895, contributed an article to the July issue of the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* on "The Pierpont Burying Ground at Catonsville, Baltimore Co., Md." Dr. Keidel has also edited the foreign language entries in "Dramatic Compositions Copyrighted in the United States 1870-1916" which has been published by the Library of Congress.

"The Sloth of Erec" by M. B. Ogle, '02, Ph.D., 1907, appeared in *The Romanic Review*, vol. ix, No. 1.

H. V. Canter, Ph.D., 1904, had an article in *The American Journal of Philology*, vol. xxxix, January-March, 1918, on "Rhetorical Elements in Livy's Direct Speeches. Part II."

Modern Language Notes for April, 1918, contained "Mo-

lière's Borrowings from the 'Comedie des Proverbes' " by H. C. Lancaster, Ph.D., 1907, and "Die Form 'inde' im Mittelfränkischen" by E. H. Sehrt, '11, Ph.D., 1915. The May issue contained "Poe and the 'Baltimore Saturday Visiter' " by J. C. French, '99, Ph.D., 1905; "The Devil and Doctor Foster" by D. S. Blondheim, '06, Ph.D., 1910; "Nachtrag zur Wieland-Bibliographie" by W. Kurrelmeyer, '96, Ph.D., 1899; and "Byronia" by S. C. Chew, '08, Ph.D., 1913.

W. S. Bayley, '83, Ph.D., 1886, has recently had published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., two college texts. One is a small volume entitled "Minerals and Rocks." The other, "Descriptive Mineralogy," is a rather comprehensive text dealing with the minerals of greatest importance.

"The Lead Electrode" by F. H. Getman, Ph.D., 1903, appeared in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, vol. xl, No. 4, April, 1918.

F. A. Torndorf, S. J., has published "The Registration of Earthquakes and Press Dispatches on Earthquakes from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918," in the Bulletin of the Seismographic Station of Georgetown University.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

ALUMNI NOTES

C. E. Diehl, '96, was inaugurated president of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., on June 3, 1918.

A. E. Sattler, '13, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the aviation service.

L. M. Chambers, '00, traveled during the summer in the west for the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, addressing shipbuilders at Toledo, Buffalo, Cleveland, Lorain, Detroit, Saginaw, Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Sturgeon Bay, Duluth, and Seattle.

F. W. Sutton, '18, is now at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C. He is in the 68th, Co. B.

S. W. Egerton, '18, H. Cort, '18, and C. D. F. Brune, who left the University as members of Battery A, received their commissions as second lieutenants in the field artillery service at the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Ky., in August. Lieutenant Egerton spent a few days in Baltimore before leaving for Fort Riley, Kansas, where he is stationed.

E. O. Shaw, '17, was commissioned as second lieutenant at Camp Gordon in September.

O. P. Winslow, B.S., 1918, has received his commission as second lieutenant in the Signal Reserve

Corps, and has been assigned as instructor at the Radio School, College Park, Md.

J. J. Chisolm, M.D., 1916, is now stationed at Camp Grant, Ill.

D. M. Liddell, '00, has been transferred to the New York office, Bureau of Aircraft Production. Captain Liddell was formerly stationed in Washington, D. C.

P. B. Strobel, B.S., 1917, was located during August at Fort Worden, Wash. He is now a lieutenant in the artillery.

E. W. Burlingame, Johnston Scholar, 1914-16, is now lecturer in Pali at Yale University.

L. McC. Young, B.S., 1917, who is a second lieutenant in the aviation service and was recently in Italy, is now in Scotland.

R. E. Martz, B.S., 1918, is a second lieutenant in the aviation service and is now in England.

P. J. Wilkinson, former student, is now a captain and is stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

N. W. Haynes, former student, is now editor of the *Drug Trade Weekly* with offices at 3 Park Place, New York City.

F. C. Tarr, '15, M.A., 1917, is now a captain in the Sanitary Corps in France.

W. E. Gates, '86, who is one of the greatest authorities on Mexican archaeology in the United States, has been spending the summer in Baltimore.

C. C. Blackshear, Ph.D., 1890, is no longer connected with Goucher College, but is spending some time traveling in the east, studying the monuments of the peoples of India in India, Java, and Cambodia. His address is Grand Hotel de Djokja, Djokjakarta, Java.

J. A. Chatard, M.D., 1903, Major, M.O.R.C., who was head of the medical staff at General Hospital No. 2 at Fort McHenry, Md., has been transferred to overseas duty.

S. I. Clark, '18, has been commissioned as second lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps. Lieutenant Clark was for a time at the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C.

H. F. Frank, '17, and H. K. Smith, former student, were at the R.O.T.C. at Camp Gordon, Ga.

A. C. Ritchie, '96, Attorney-General of Maryland, has accepted the post of counsel for the War Industries Board. O. Marbury, '02, has been named as Acting Attorney-General during Mr. Ritchie's absence.

C. C. Porter, '14, M.D., 1918, has received a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. "Pete," our former baseball star, went abroad with the Hopkins Hospital Unit.

H. H. Hosford, Ph.D., 1911, has resigned his position as professor of Chemistry in Doane College to become professor of chemistry in the Dental School, Western Reserve University.

G. D. Strayer, '03, of Teachers College, Columbia University, was elected president of the National Educational Association for 1918-19 at the last meeting of that body.

W. S. Keister, M.D., 1914, is a first lieutenant, M.O.R.C., and is stationed at the Central Medical Department Laboratory, A. E. F., France.

W. H. Taliaferro, Ph.D., 1918, is a sergeant in the Sanitary Corps.

N. C. Nicholson, '15, has been awarded for the second time the fellowship of \$500 by the American University for his research work in neurology.

E. L. Frederick, '11, Ph.D., 1914, was appointed during the summer as head of the Gas Defense Department at Camp Meade, Md. Dr. Frederick is now stationed at the University.

F. A. Meyer, former student, who enlisted in the Navy from the University, has entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

H. F. French, '07, Capt., Q. M.R.C., who has been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for more than a year, has been transferred to Camp Meade, Md., where he is now assistant to the Divisional Quartermaster at the Eleventh Division.

J. M. Mullen, '99, Major, U. S.A., has been appointed judge-advocate at Camp Meade, Md.

H. A. Converse, Ph.D., 1903, has been appointed headmaster of St. Paul's School, Baltimore, Md.

R. E. Marine, '96, graduate student in Physics, 1896-97, has recently been appointed by the President to the Board of Appeals in the United States Patent Office, having previously served as chief of the Division of Electricity, Generation, and Motive Power.

J. K. Worthington, M.D., 1908, who was honorably discharged from the M.O.R.C., is now with the American Red Cross in France.

C. Keyes, Ph.D., 1892, was chosen by the Democrats of Iowa as candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator W. S. Kenyon, whose term expires shortly.

R. L. McAll, '00, gave a lecture on "Paris and the French Front in 1918" at the Roland Park Presbyterian Church, Roland Park, Md., on May 28. Mr. McAll spent about six months in France.

A. W. Hull, '05, is chief of the order department at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., at Newport News, Va.

R. Binford, Ph.D., 1912, has been appointed president of Guilford College, N. C.

E. M. Stuart, B.S., 1917, of the Three Hundred and Fifth Engineers, has been "over there" for some time. He was formerly stationed at Camp Lee, Va.

A. S. Rothholz, M.D., 1914, has been placed in charge of a hospital in France to instruct Belgian mothers in the care of their stricken babies.

J. G. Machen, '01, of Princeton Theological Seminary, who has been in Y. M. C. A. work in France, had a most exciting escape from the Germans during their last drive in May.

M. B. Carroll, former student and editor-in-chief of the *Hopkins News-Letter*, has been appointed second lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, Reserve Military Aviator, and was from last accounts stationed at Camp Wilbur Wright, Dayton, Ohio.

R. Fayerweather, M.D., 1903, Capt., M.O.R.C., was in Baltimore during the late summer, on leave of absence from France where he had been for some time.

F. C. Lee, '12, W. A. Taylor, Ph.D., 1914, R. N. Mullikin, '12, Ph.D., 1915, and F. L. La Motte, E. H. Wight, and H. W. Hastings, former students, are with the Du Pont Co., of Wilmington, Del.

D. F. Smith, former student, is at the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station engaged in Gas Work for the Army.

J. S. Dickinson, '13, is with the War Trade Board at Washington, D. C.

H. T. Hill, M.A., 1916, professor of French at the State Normal College, Greensboro, N. C., spent the summer in government war service, in the Censor's office, Division of Spanish Mails, New York City.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, was elected president of the North Carolina Academy of

Science at its seventeenth meeting held at the State Normal College, Greensboro, N. C. Dr. Gudger had served as secretary-treasurer of the Academy for ten years.

W. F. Cole, M.D., 1909, who has been in medical service in a base hospital for wounded soldiers in Scotland, has been compelled to return to this country on account of ill health. Dr. Cole expects to enter private practice at Greensboro, N. C.

R. Freas, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed adjunct professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia.

C. M. Sparrow, '08, Ph.D., 1911, has been appointed associate professor of Physics at the University of Virginia. Dr. Sparrow spent the summer at Hazlehurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, engaged in making tests on aviators.

L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, has been appointed associate professor of Political Science at the University of Virginia. Dr. Rogers spent the summer in Washington engaged in war work.

R. B. Bean, M.D., 1904, has been offered the position of Supervisor of Physical Examiners in the Surgeon General's Office, and is at present examining soldiers under the Division of Anthropology of that office. He has also been requested to write an article on the "Post-natal Growth of the Human Organs" for the small memorial volume of the Carnegie Embry-

ology Publications. Dr. Bean has also undertaken for the American Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Soldiers the determination of the weight of the parts of the leg to the remainder of the body for the purpose of providing artificial legs that will function most satisfactorily. For this purpose Dr. Bean has devised a method of weighing the parts of the leg by the water displaced, has determined the specific gravity of different varieties of legs, and has invented a tank for the experiments.

A. K. Barton, '14, 1st Lieut., F.A., U. S. A., has returned to the United States to become an artillery instructor at Camp Meade, Md. Lieutenant Barton has spent seven months "over there." He delivered an address before the graduating class of the Boys Latin School of Baltimore in June, telling of some of his experiences.

M. K. Rothschild, '18, has been commissioned second lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps at Camp Hancock, Ga.

B. B. Wroth, Ph.D., 1916, has left the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., and is now at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

A. R. L. Dohme, '86, Ph.D., 1889, is on the War Service Committee on Drugs and Medicines and chairman of the Committee on Standards of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

J. L. Smiley, '91, is a candidate for the House of Representatives, 66th Congress, 5th Congressional District of Maryland, on the Socialist ticket.

A. Coleman, Ph.D., 1913, has been appointed associate professor of Romance Languages at the University of Chicago. Dr. Coleman is also the executive secretary of the Committee on Educational Work in American Camps in France and is on the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

L. G. Lederer, former student, is a second lieutenant in the aviation service.

W. A. Taylor, Ph.D., 1914, is head of the Sulphur Color Division of the Dye Works for the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co.

J. S. Goldsmith, former student, has been appointed assistant to the general counsel to the Public Service Commission of Maryland.

W. H. Maltbie, Ph.D., 1895, has been appointed Food Administrator for Maryland.

J. A. Addison, '03, is now business secretary of the southern office of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., with offices at 1610 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

H. P. Houghton, Ph.D., 1907, entered upon his new duties as president of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., on July 1, 1918.

W. R. G. Irvin, [former student, has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Va.

MARRIAGES

W. D. Cecil, B.S., 1917, to Miss Ruth Ann Stewart of Oxford, Md., on June 22, 1918.

E. L. Crum, M.A., 1916, to Miss Mary Lyle Smith of McDonogh, Md., on July 12, 1918.

H. H. Elliott, former student, to Miss Catherine S. Hill of Catonsville, Md., on July 17, 1918.

H. W. Ewald, B.S., 1918, to Miss Jessie Marie Webb of Baltimore, Md., on August 17, 1918.

S. R. Gammon, former student, to Miss Ellen Katherine Rothe of Baltimore, Md., on July 6, 1918.

R. Griffith, M.D., 1915, to Miss Ariel May Summers of Baltimore, Md., on October 5, 1918.

E. S. Hendry, '07, M.D., 1911, to Miss Isabel C. Brackenridge of Baltimore, Md., on July 24, 1918.

C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D., 1912, to Miss Mary Stephens Carriek of High Point, N. C., on August 24, 1918.

V. Lynch, '14, Ph.D., 1918, to Miss Ruth Jennings Stocking, Ph.D., 1915, on June 10, 1918.

B. Randall, Jr., '14, to Miss Romaine LeMoyne McIlvaine of Hubbard Woods, Chicago, Ill., on May 14, 1918.

E. L. R. Smith, '17, to Miss Katherine Powell Noland of Burrland, Va., on September 26, 1918.

M. C. Sosman, M.D., 1917, to Miss Arline Clark Adams of Chillicothe, Ohio, on June 27, 1918.

C. H. Tinges, '16, to Miss Mil-

dred Lee Carter White of Relay, Md., on October 26, 1918.

H. K. Tootle, '03, to Miss Jessica C. Nave of Wheeling, W. Va., on April 4, 1918.

DEATHS

A. H. Clark, M.D., 1915, on October 13, 1918.

J. D. Cohn, M.D., 1911, on September 30, 1918.

J. B. Daish, '88, on May 11, 1918.

A. L. Daniels, Fellow, 1883-84, on July 18, 1918.

J. F. Ferguson, '98, on May 15, 1918.

E. G. Grey, M.D., 1911, on October 12, 1918.

G. G. Laubscher, Ph.D., 1909, on October 5, 1918.

V. Lynch, '14, Ph.D., 1918, on July 25, 1918.

R. P. Scott, former student, 1881-82, on July 26, 1918.

J. B. Tingle, assistant in Chemistry, 1904-07, on August 6, 1918.

E. S. Weaver, former student, September, 1916.

S. B. Weeks, Ph.D., 1891, on May 3, 1918.

BIRTHS

To J. M. Booker, '01, and Mrs. Booker a daughter on August 25, 1918.

To C. A. Bowers, M.D., 1912, and Mrs. Bowers a daughter on April 14, 1918.

To P. B. Fay, Ph.D., 1912, and Mrs. Fay a son on August 13,

1918, grandson of E. A. Fay, Ph.D, 1881.

To R. K. Goodenow, '05, and Mrs. Goodenow a daughter.

To R. MacSherry, '08, and Mrs. MacSherry a son.

To J. A. Sayler, '02, and Mrs. Sayler a son on August 25, 1918.

BOOK REVIEWS

Sumptuary Law in Nürnberg: A Study in Paternal Government.

By KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in Delaware College. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvi, No. 2, Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1918.

Sumptuary Laws in Nürnberg: a Study in Paternal Government, by Kent Roberts Greenfield, Ph.D., 1915, is a recent monograph in the long series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

The subject seems far afield from modern life, and yet, to one who reads the signs of the times, the conclusion is inevitable that we have entered a new era of sumptuary legislation, wherein what a man may eat and drink and in some cases where-with he shall be clothed are being determined by governmental interposition. Professor Vincent has long been interested in the mediaeval sumptuary laws of the cities on the continent of Europe, and this monograph has manifestly had its suggestion from him. It is interesting to see our graduates invading the field of German local history and bearing laurels away. The pam-

phlet is a substantial, comprehensive bit of work which reflects credit upon the historical department and the author. A large portion of the text (pp. 32 to 85) is devoted to a study of the regulations of marriage festivities and the minuteness with which the details of such occasions were considered is truly amazing and sometimes also amusing. Christenings, Funerals and Clothing also receive a chapter. The government of Nürnberg is adequately described and one secures an idea of conditions in a mediaeval walled city, of a life which has hardly been conceived of by many students of history. A very careful consideration is given to the relations of the Protestant Reformation to sumptuary laws and to moral legislation and the conclusion reached seems definitely proved that the establishment of such legislation antedated the religious awakening, and that the only effect of that movement was somewhat to accelerate a process already going on and possibly to stiffen up a few legal provisions. The moral guardianship of the city over its citizens is well brought out as an important reason (in addition to the police powers) for the passage of these laws.

The Privileges and Immunities of State Citizenship. By ROGER HOWELL, Ph.D., 1917, Second Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, U. S. A. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvi, No. 3. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1918.

Roger Howell, Ph.D., 1917, Second Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, U. S. A., is the author of a pamphlet entitled "*The Privileges and Immunities of State Citizenship*," which has appeared in the Studies in Historical and Political Science and shows in its author's title one of the many evidences of the fact that the country is at war. The monograph is a remarkably fine piece of work, discriminating, full, carefully reasoned, and thorough, showing no signs of immaturity. The author gives us a commentary upon the following clause of the Federal Constitution: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." This sentence—frequently called the Comity Clause—was styled the "basis of the

Union" in the *Federalist* and its importance is here well demonstrated. The detailed discussion of the rights protected and those which are not protected against discriminating legislation of the States is full and adequate. Considerable skill is shown in the development of the relation of discriminatory legislation to the police power, and the amount of power which States possess over foreign corporations receives good treatment. On page 108, by a regrettable error, *accept* appears as *except*. The conclusion well sums up the whole matter (p. 109): "It can not be too strongly emphasized, in dealing with this clause of the Constitution, that its whole purpose and its only effort are to prevent discrimination by one State against the citizens of another. To leave each State with power to visit all but its own citizens with the disabilities of alienage would be to render any idea of an effective Union and a feeling of community of interests among the citizens of the United States an utter impossibility."

NECROLOGY

CARL VERNON LYNCH, '14,
PH.D., 1918

As a result of a most tragic accident, Carl Vernon Lynch (A. B., 1914; assistant in Physiology, 1917-18; Ph.D., February, 1918) died at the Emergency Hospital in Washington on July 25 last. Dr. Lynch lost control of the motorcycle which he was driving and crashed headlong into a tree, sustaining injuries to which he very quickly succumbed. The body was removed to Baltimore, and the funeral was from the home of the parents of Dr. Lynch, 2645 North Charles Street.

Vernon Lynch was a typical student of the "old Hopkins" type. A member of one of the last classes to be graduated from the University before its removal to Homewood, he was known and highly esteemed not only by all of his classmates, but by practically every member of the then small and closely-knit student body. Conscientious in everything he did, he was one of those sincere and unostentatious men whose very reticence endows them with a certain power of attraction. He was a reliable, though not a brilliant student; that his merits were quickly recognized is evidenced by the fact that he received his appoint-

ment as assistant in Physiology before he had gained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In University and class activities he was always a leader, and always to the credit of his Alma Mater. Immediately after receiving his Doctor's degree, Lynch was called into the service of the the government at Washington, where he did excellent work at the American University Camp in the capacity of assistant physiologist in the Bureau of Mines.

One of the most pathetic features connected with the sudden death of Dr. Lynch is the fact that he had been married, only two months before, to Miss Ruth Jennings Stocking, Ph.D., 1915, of Ohio. In addition to his young bride and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Lynch, Dr. Lynch is survived by a sister, Miss Francis W. Lynch, and a brother, Mr. Edmund C. Lynch, of the New York firm of Merrill, Lynch & Co.

The news of the death of Vernon Lynch will undoubtedly come as a severe blow to his colleagues of the class of 1914. Dr. Lynch was a man from whose career great honor would have certainly accrued to his native city and to the University at which he received his training.

AARON SCHAFER, '14,
PH.D., 1917.

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VII

JANUARY, 1919

No. 2

EDITORIAL COMMENT

In the sudden death of Professor Kirby Flower Smith on December 6, 1918, the JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE has sustained the loss of one of its most loyal friends, of one of its staunchest supporters. As president of the Alumni Association he had bidden the new venture Godspeed in the foreword to the first number in November, 1912. For a long time nothing further from his pen appeared in its pages, but upon the removal of the editorial office to the University his interest was again awakened into action and he proved himself one of our most valuable contributors during the year 1917-1918, especially through his delightful articles in the November and March issues. Little did we think upon requesting him for some account of his student days at the University, that we were to receive material which now takes on an historical aspect and which can never be gathered again. In the March issue we hope to publish his last public utterance, a sort of confession of faith in the classics, his life-study. This address was the subject of the last conversation we had with him on December fourth, two days before his death. We shall sorely miss those weekly talks during which the ALUMNI MAGAZINE came in for its due share in the discussion. The MAGAZINE will be the poorer through his death.

In spite of the suddenness of his death we can but acknowledge upon maturer reflection that fate was kind to him in striking him down thus. Can any of us who knew him well picture him to ourselves as an old man? No; he

seemed the spirit of youth incarnate, and we shall always be able to remember him as a young man. Not only had he preserved his own youth but he kept the spark of youth alive in others. And what an antidote for the blues he was! A confidential chat with him caused the sun of hope to shine out from behind the dark clouds of discouragement. We shall leave it to others to give due honor to his memory in a later issue of the MAGAZINE, but as for ourselves we loved him as a man, as a teacher, as a colleague, and as a friend.

To justify its existence the JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE should be representative of the best traditions and the highest ideals of the University. It should thus represent the University to the alumni and also form the strongest abiding link between the University and its alumni. No alumnus should be asked to subscribe to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE merely from a sense of duty or because he may think he is thus performing an act of loyalty to the University. Far from it! Not only should the MAGAZINE represent the University to an alumnus after he once has left its halls, not only should every alumnus consider it the symbol that binds him to his alma mater, but the MAGAZINE itself should be of such a character that both University and alumni might be proud to claim it as their own. Its pages should be open to the free discussion of all matters concerning the life of the University. It should be the open forum where those within and those without, who are so often prone to misunderstand one another, may meet on a common ground and thus come to a better understanding. If the alumni wish to criticise any policy of the University, there is no longer any excuse for them to hide their light under a bushel or to engage in disgruntled remarks in some obscure corner where the sound of their voices can never reach those in charge of the policies of the University.

Such, as we understand it, should be the character of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, and such the goal which its editors should set before them. Let there be no apologetic attitude here! If we have something worth while to offer our

alumni, we can very easily convince them that the expression of their loyalty is no empty formula but takes on a concrete form in a creditable ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

After this long preamble we come finally to the question which we wish to lay before our subscribers and alumni. Shall we continue to publish the ALUMNI MAGAZINE at the present subscription price; a price which causes us to live in dread and uncertainty concerning our financial status; or shall we double that price and produce a magazine to which every alumnus may point with pride. If the ALUMNI MAGAZINE has recently been as good as some would have us believe (and we could reproduce some very commendatory remarks on the last volume), then it is decidedly worth two dollars. At present the size of the MAGAZINE is determined by the state of the treasury at the time of publication. As one would logically conclude from this, the November number represented a very low state of the treasury. We have no apologies to offer for the contents of the same, but quality and quantity should always stand at least in the same proportion. For the present year no change will be made. We must wait for a more normal state of affairs to follow upon the confusion caused by the war before putting this matter forcefully before our alumni. But the problem must soon be solved, and we are no doubt all agreed that the JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE should either live up to its ideals or it should cease to exist.

Those who by their generous contributions have shown their interest in the work of our medical missionaries in Siam will be pleased to learn that Dr. J. W. McKean, who was a short time ago in Baltimore, visited leper asylums in Japan, Korea, China, and the Philippine Islands before returning to Chieng Mai. He also announces that there are now 200 lepers living in neat brick houses on an island opposite Chieng Mai. This island, embracing about 160 acres of land, was donated for a leper hospital by the King of Siam who has thus demonstrated his interest in the work done for the afflicted among his subjects.

NATIONALISTIC IDEALS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION¹

BY HENRY SLONIMSKY

Associate in Philosophy, Johns Hopkins University

THE civilized western world is fighting for a single ideal. Upon that we all seem to be agreed. We want to lay low the monstrous force which has plunged the world into a sea of blood. We are waging *this* war in order to make future wars impossible; we have embarked upon it in order "to make civilization safe," in order to insure a permanent peace.

Success in the war, therefore, military success by itself, is obviously not enough. It is only a first, a preliminary stage. It is clearing the ground. Upon the ground thus cleared the new edifice will have to be reared: a reconstruction, a reorganization will have to be begun, such as heretofore was merely the dream of visionaries, but is now explicitly set forth as the program of nations by their responsible statesmen. On all hands it is avowed that permanent peace is not possible without an international organization.

Hence, when the arms have been laid down, when the ground is cleared, the builders must be ready to take the place of the soldiers. Else all the blood that has been shed will have been shed in vain.

We are engrossed in winning battles, and it is natural enough to lose sight of all else in the heat and burden of the day. But such an oversight would be fatal—it would leave us where we were, sadder and not wiser.

So then, the task calls for the consecration of every thinking man, as the war calls for the consecration of every

¹ Paper read before "The Lawyers' Round Table" at the Baltimore Club, April 6, 1918. Since then events have moved apace, but the thesis maintained in the paper has not lost any of its force; on the contrary, it seems to be timelier than ever.

acting man. Success in the war must be the sole interest of the man at the front, but there must be a conservation of intelligence behind the front if the ideal for which those men are fighting is to be realized. The world is looking to mind; in the end salvation must come from the men representing the mind of the nation. To mind, and more specifically to the legal mind,—to the lawyer-statesman. Law is the science of order and organization; it is concerned with justice, the supreme meaning of all government. And throughout the whole of modern civilization the legal profession has stood in the most intimate relation to the state; from its ranks the statesmen have been recruited, and its ideals have shaped the governmental forms of nations as they have shaped the policies of nations.

Today, however, we are confronted with a crisis of government that calls pre-eminently for the lawyer-statesman;—more so perhaps than any crisis in modern history; more so perhaps than any since the problem of consolidating the civilized world confronted Rome; confronted, and received a successful solution at the hands of Rome's lawyers.

Heretofore the problem of government has been restricted. It was a question of managing state policies, that is, of politics in the special sense of the term. Today it is a question of expanding law to the last great stage of its evolution, of developing justice to its most comprehensive form.

Looking back at history we can easily discern the enormous significance of the legalistic genius in the destiny of nations. Why did the Roman Empire endure? Why did it succeed in becoming the educator of all later Europe in the institutions of civilized life? Why are Persia, Egypt, Macedon but names and legends? Darius and Alexander founded vast empires, but the empires collapsed as soon as the military arm was withdrawn, as soon as the magic of the personality was dissolved. They did not lack the legions, they lacked the legalists, the genius for law and organization which endure.

Today we are confronted by a problem comparable to that which faced Rome when it first expanded to the confines of the known world. Our governmental machinery, our national units, are no longer adequate to the problem. Our governments are as inadequate to the needs of modern civilization as the ancient city-state was to the needs of Imperialist Rome. Our states never were really adequate to the problem of a comprehensive civilization, but today the chaos is intolerable. Hence, an opportunity is now offered to the lawyer-statesman rarer than the proverbial one of a thousand years; it is the opportunity of modern history. A code must be formulated, a form of international organization must be created, by which the world may live. The most potent achievement for the future of the world is in the balance.

Why is it, however, that the program of a reorganized world, insuring permanent peace and representing the last stage of political integration,—a policy to which all are committed,—is still regarded as impracticable and visionary? What is the motive force of the great volume of feeling that such plans are nothing but a fond dream? Why is it that, in spite of the fact that the whole world is up in arms for precisely this issue,—according to the professions of our statesmen and accredited spokesmen,—as soon as it comes to the actual initiation of the new order, every one seems to feel paralyzed?

I do not believe that this baffling sense of impracticability, this semi-paralysis of will which besets us when we come to the point of definite action, arises from the consciousness of the difficulty of the merely structural problem. As a matter of fact, obstacles *per se*, difficulties from without, act most often as a stimulus to the healthy spirit; as hostile forces increase, the "fighting spirit" rises.

I would not in the least minimize the difficulties attendant upon the successful working of an international order. These are genuine indeed. Questions of justice, of proper balance, true representation, the protection of national rights, the

enforcement of decrees, etc., all remain for solution and settlement. But what I would maintain is, that, great as these are, they do not constitute the real barrier in the way. We could easily cope with them, if we were ready in other respects. Surely with our governmental experience, with the accumulated legal and administrative wisdom at our disposal, we are more than amply supplied to meet the situation. The mind that has shown such tremendous power in controlling the forces of nature; the mind that in the past has successfully evolved the forms of social and political life, integration upon integration, from the clan and tribe of the savage to the polis, the regnum, and the imperium of civilized man: surely that mind is capable of dealing with the administrative details of the reorganization we have in view.

This final step in integration is literally only a last step in a long series which precede it, and compared to them it is by no means the most difficult. Moreover, if we want heartening where we hardly need it, let us remind ourselves that we have already solved problems of a very similar kind; that in the various examples of confederated states,—Austria, the United States,—we have understudies, sketches so to speak, of the new order; and that we have made more than a start in international agreements,—witness the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Tribunals, and so forth.

No, the difficulty is of a quite different kind; the obstacle is from within; the sense of impracticability, of visionariness, into which we allow ourselves to be discouraged, is due to causes which lie beyond the mere structural problem. *There exists a feeling, or, better, a feeling-complex against international organization.* People say they wish it, and with the upper fringe of their intellect they really may approve of it, but emotionally they repudiate it. They are carried forward by reason and humanitarian ideals, and then drawn back and down by a feeling-undertow.

What is this feeling that raises its subtle barrier between action and the end of action, between the soldier and the

statesman, between the sacrifice of the nations and the fulfilment of the sole meaning of this sacrifice?

It is the usually vague but powerful "sense" that there is a conflict, a contradiction, between this end, this international organization towards which we are straining through war, and the passion, the devotion, that is energizing the arm and lifting the heart of the fighter. It is the deeply grounded "sense" that international organization is incompatible with nationalistic passions and nationalistic ideals.

This barrier expresses itself variously in the various phases and fields of national interest. We may enumerate these expressions somewhat as follows. First, the sense that patriotic passion has to be sacrificed to "the international mind;" secondly, the formulation of national policies in terms of conflicting interests,—the assumption, namely, that the self-interest of nations implies opposition to all others; and finally, on the plane of theory, the philosophical doctrine of state sovereignty, according to which it is the essential nature of the state that it can not yield to an external power, the state being its own ultimate law.

There is a powerful undertow of resistance to giving up the nation's *absolute* right to determine its course as seems best to itself. That undertow of feeling makes itself manifest at every proposal to do away with the old system of armaments and balance of power; it came out very clearly, while we were still not at war and when the liberal sentiment of the country still had full leeway for utterance, in the comments from press and public upon the memorable speech of the President on the foundations of an enduring peace (speech before the Senate, January 22, 1917). That feeling makes itself felt even when the most internationally minded ministers are at the helm. There are always reservatory clauses in the treaties they make. We will arbitrate everything excepting honor. We will arbitrate everything excepting the Monroe Doctrine (or whatever the Doctrine may be of the particular nation in question). We can not abandon certain absolute rights. We can not give up the

nation's sovereignty. Every overt attempt at a practical inauguration of an international organization has met with an undertow of resistance of this kind.

How deeply intrenched, how powerful, and how menacing is this barrier, may perhaps best be illustrated by a quotation from Mr. Elihu Root, who, not only a jurist and statesman of the highest rank and broadest experience, but himself a leader in the movement for peace, endows the common prejudice with a forcefulness which would not attach to the deliverances of a jingo. He says (in his address on receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, *Addresses on International Subjects*, p. 157):

The attractive idea that we can now have a parliament of man with authority to control the conduct of nations by legislation, or an international force with power to enforce national conformity to rules of right conduct, is a counsel of perfection. The world is not ready for any such thing, and it can not be made ready except by the practical surrender of the independence of nations, which lies at the basis of the present social organization of the civilized world. . . . There is no nation which would seriously consider a proposal so shocking to the national pride and patriotism of its people.

There can be no doubt then of the strength of the feeling, which we thus find voiced by the highest and best under the present order. And by the same token, the removal of this feeling, this undertow of resistance, becomes the great problem for the prophets and builders of the new order. This problem, however, is seen to be of a psychological and ethical character; and that is the sole reason why I venture to speak before my elders and betters on a subject which appears properly to be more theirs than mine.

I repeat, the great barrier in the way of realizing the ideal of reorganization is a feeling-complex in the minds of citizens and statesmen, masked by various intellectual subterfuges, and to the effect that such reorganization is undesirable and therefore impracticable. We have already intimated briefly what the latent factors of this sentiment are. Rendered quite specific, and dragged to the light, they appear to be as follows:

1. The sentiment proper: an emotional element, a feeling that somehow something will be lost to patriotism, that patriotism will suffer from an international organization; and so Patriotism is pitted against Internationalism.

2. This sentiment is occasionally defined and formulated in terms of a frank defense of *exclusive* nationalism. It is said that the self-interest of nations implies and demands opposition to all others. Sometimes it is put brutally, as in the case of the Germans, who alone have been quite frank in their avowal of it,—that is what they mean by *Realpolitik*; and sometimes it is proclaimed simply as an ultimate fact of human nature, as, for example, by Professor Powers in his volume *The Things Men Fight For*. As for the Germans, we can pass them by, since they “make no bones” about it. But Powers in his turn (we may take him as one who speaks for many) is forced to recognize the inevitableness of war for all time. This he frankly faces. Each people fights because it is impelled by an idealistic, an unselfish love of its nationality, a desire to see it great. Hence, all the nations engaged in the present war are right; each is justified from its own point of view, that being the sole point of view. Only, if such be the case, one can not quite understand why Professor Powers should exhibit any moral fervor on behalf of the Allies and indignation at the Germans.

He recounts the various causes of war, but chief among them, and the perennial cause, is what he calls “nationality.”

Under its influence men do not think of a nation as a means of advancing commerce or defending their possessions or even of uniting their race, but rather as a good in itself, a thing whose majesty and power they love to contemplate, even in so slight a matter as their particular color on the maps. . . . It is futile to protest that nation-building under some circumstances does not pay. Nationality itself is its own reward. . . . Cosmopolitanism is a very rational attitude, but it would take very little of it to unnerve a civilization. . . . Devotion to our own civilization must inevitably express itself in a tendency towards imperialism. Such a tendency may be indiscreet but it is not ungenerous. . . . It

is apparent that if nationality excites the strong to aggression, it must equally incite the weak to defense. Never a cause so hopeless, never a civilization so worthless, never a coffee so bad, that it will not find defenders who will accept martyrdom in its behalf. This being the case, it is clear that nationality must often be a cause of war, for it incites the one to attempt what it incites the other to resist.²

3. Finally, the sentiment against international organization finds explicit support in the political philosophy current throughout modern times, that philosophy, namely, which regards as the essential characteristic of the state its sovereignty. Innocent and plausible as that claim appears, there lies enfolded in it, like a snake blandly coiled up in fair foliage, the whole war-philosophy so unambiguously expounded by the Germans; there lie enfolded in it all the implications of the war-system; and war will stand and fall with the notion of the sovereignty of states.—

Now I ask: is this complicated sentiment for the patria and against international organization right and justifiable? Has the opposition between the two any grounds in fact? Are the two really incompatible?

If it were so, we should indeed have good cause for despair: first, because patriotism is so strong that we could not hope to uproot it if we tried; secondly, because patriotism is so valuable that we could not want to uproot it,—its loss would be irreparable.

The analysis of the meaning of patriotism,—the discovery that besides the real and priceless values of nationalistic passion there are purely formal and negative values implied in patriotism,—offers the key to the entire problem. In the light of that distinction the current theory of nationalism and patriotism, as expressed by Professor Powers and Mr. Root, is revealed in its purely negative character, and thus recognized in all the preposterousness of the claim it makes upon a rational man's allegiance. But what is more, what is new and startling, is the insight that *all genuine and positive*

² *op. cit.*, pp. 30-37.

national values actually depend for their life and very existence upon an international organization of the world.

If we are to believe Mr. Root, then modern civilization rests upon the doctrine that the supreme end of nations, and so of the individuals who compose them, i.e., of all civilized men, is the maintenance of the absolute sovereignty of the state! One needs only to drag this assumption into the clear light of reason to see that the formulation of state ends in terms of such a bare and empty formalism is untenable, absurd. On the other hand, it can be shown that things have come to such a pass, that every nation's life, distinctive genius, achievement and promise,—everything in short that the patriot must cherish,—depends on the inauguration of the new order in the place of the present.

What, then, we must proceed to ask, are the values of Patriotism? On what grounds is it accounted something good?

It is known that many progressive minds have fought it, have regarded it as the source of all evil. Let us see how it can justify itself before the bar of reason.

Saints are not patriots. The Buddha and the Christ have a passion for humanity itself; their love does not stop short at one group to the exclusion of the rest; they know no confines and no distinctions.

Tolstoy, reverting to primitive Christianity, condemned patriotism as the source of race-hatred and war; and many cosmopolitans and pacifists so-called have followed suit. In this repudiation of patriotism they were profoundly at fault. They dashed themselves against an impregnable rock, and incidentally rendered the cause in whose name they advanced, the good cause of liberalism and progressivism, suspect.

Patriotism is valuable because it is a *social* passion, and the only social passion of which the masses of men are capable,—for a love as wide as humanity is beyond the ordinary man. As social, its moral value is obvious; it lifts a man above himself and his own selfish interests. As a passion, it is

dynamic: it drives men to action, it is more than a mere thought. So then, a purified patriotism, as the single social passion commonly operative among men, can be a great ethical and emotional asset, since it is capable of exercising an enormous exalting influence. Without it we would lack the immediate concrete stimulus for unselfish service and devotion. Hence, true patriotism is something that has no difficulty in justifying itself; it is something that should be fostered, something that we can not dispense with.

But the merely subjective or emotional phase of this great agency does not exhaust its significance. Passing from its feeling-side to its objective aspect, that is, from Patriotism to Nationalism as group-policy, we again have a value that is not to be lost. In the form of insistence upon, and cultivation of, the peculiar characteristics of one's nationality, this sentiment has had great civilizational value.

Each race-strain has special values of its own, has evolved a peculiar type or physiognomy and offers a distinct contribution to civilization. That is a theme we need not elaborate. We may point briefly to the Englishman's sturdy individualism, to his talent for government; to the clarity of mind and the *savoir vivre*, which seem to be a birthright of the French, and above all to their political genius in leading the world in the struggle for the rights of man. And so with the ethereal grace distinctive of Japan; with the splendid passion for philosophy and for music, which characterized the old-time German; and, coming a little nearer home, with the generosity, the inventiveness, the lust of achievement, which mark the American.

There are temperamental variations in races as in individuals; each is unique, each is invaluable. Cosmopolitanism would be a dreary ideal indeed if it meant monotony and the levelling of differences. As the rainbow is beautiful because it combines all the colors in their integrity and independence, so mankind is great through the combination of race-qualities each in its uniqueness. The road from individual to humanity lies essentially through the race, through the specific nation.

Just as the welfare of a society is best served through a variety amongst its individuals, so the welfare of humanity through a variety of races. This is the favorite theme of Mazzini, profoundest of modern patriots, patriot and humanitarian in one.

Your country is the sign of the mission God has given you to fulfil towards humanity. . . . For us the starting-point is Country; the object or aim is collective Humanity. For those who call themselves cosmopolitans, the aim may be humanity, but the starting-point is individual man. The distinction is vital. . . . Humanity is the association of nationalities in order to work out their missions in peace and love; the organization of free and equal peoples that shall advance without hindrance or impediment, each supporting and profiting by the other's aid, towards the progressive development of *one* line of the thought of God, the line inscribed by Him upon the cradle, the past life, the national idiom, and the physiognomy of each.

Patriotism, Nationalism,—both are values: as the power that leads us beyond ourselves, as the force that creates concrete contributions to civilization. *But only as such*, and not in the merely negative and hollow and meaningless forms given by the philosophies of nationalism that are current. The distinction between real nationalistic values and the fetiches of patriotism, between positive and negative freedom, is vital.

We need but to ask ourselves what the true nationalistic ideal is and must be, to have the answer ready to hand, so simple is it for any mind whose native good sense has not been educated away by professors and newspapers. Surely it consists in the nation's welfare, in the free unfolding of the nation's individuality. And what specifically does that mean? It means, in the first place, the maintenance of the race-stock, the physical welfare of the people from which all values rise; it means the maintenance and unfolding of a nation's characteristic institutions, its traditions, its peculiar idea of government, its religion, its turn for inventions, its art; it means, in a word, the free development of the nation along the line of its characteristic genius. It means this and should not be made to mean anything else.

Now what is there in any of this to necessitate or imply opposition to other nations? Why should such fulfilment be incompatible with the fulfilment of other nations in an ordered system? What hint is there of an incompatibility? None whatever. And the whole chorus of voices that would have us believe otherwise can point to no more substantial support than their mere say-so. As if, forsooth, it were a self-evident axiom that the realization of a nation's genius can in our modern world take place only at the expense of others. That precisely is the gratuitous assumption, the monstrous "first falsehood," on which the whole position rests: the proof consists in giving no proof.

Whatever semblance of justification an exclusive patriotism,—i.e. the patriotism whose essence is hostility to other groups,—may ever have had, has disappeared long before modern civilization began. I maintain that, as things stand, nationalism and internationalism are not exclusive of each other; nay more, that we have come to the point where an international organization, so far from encroaching upon or threatening the values of nationalism, is essential to them, is an indispensable condition of the free development of nations. And this I propose to prove by pointing out the profound shift that has taken place in the meaning of war; that whatever value it may have had for the primitive group, it has now become the one destructive agency of all national values,—in whose name and for whose protection it is invoked!

There was a time when the real freedom of the group did seem to be bound up with the maintenance of its absolute independence, and when such independence could be maintained only through war. For the isolated, self-centred tribe, or the early state, the normal relation to other groups was that of competition for the limited food-resources and supplies. War was the extension of the animal law of struggle for existence on the human plane. The stake was tremendous. It involved the very existence of the group. For the early tribe, defeat meant death; later, enslavement

or reduction to a subject caste. With this went, of course, the destruction of tribal custom, tradition, religion, social organization,—in a word, the extinction of the germinal group-culture.

On the other hand, the interest in aggression was likewise real and often great. Aggression was demanded by life-expansion. A people that was needy could wax fat on conquest spoil; an overflowing population must be protected in its advance to new land, since it was impossible for the individual to venture beyond the protection of the group. Under early conditions, then, war had a real and often great value. Moreover, its cost to the group was slight. War-equipment was trifling, standing armies nonexistent or small, and life-losses were partly compensated for by the selective value of early individualistic warfare.

In each and all of these respects, however, a complete revolution has been effected by modern civilization. To the old group-isolation there has succeeded the intimate community of modern interests. The problem of increasing food-demands is solved by the substitution of invention and cooperative organization for the old competition for the limited resources of an undeveloped nature. In a word, the truest economic good of any one of the states that make up the circle of western civilization is the good of all. Meanwhile, there has been going on the complete transformation of war through modern science, and through the political development of the vast modern state. The cost of war,—biological, economic, cultural,—has risen to proportions so tremendous as to be staggering. And while the cost of war has increased so terribly, the prizes of aggression have disappeared, and the life-stake (at least as regards the great progressive states) approaches the vanishing point. The very size of these states would make actual subjugation by a foreign power impracticable. Any political changes resulting from war between such states today would leave the great common base of civilization unchanged; i.e. property, law, language, religion, educational opportunity and

education itself, civil rights and privileges, art, culture, etc., would all be comparatively unaffected. With the development of a common civilization and the opening of all lands to the population overflow of any one through emigration, the real force of group-expansion as a motive for aggression disappears.

So then, modern belligerent patriotism presents the remarkable spectacle of offering a remedy which has not only become worse than its disease, but which continues to be applied after the evil for which it was devised has disappeared. War is not only inadequate as defense, but the cost of such small defense as it can afford is ruinous.

All these considerations concerning the evils of war are commonplaces; they need but to be pointed out. But what is not commonplace, what is strange and new, is the idea that all these evils which we are wont to refer to a vague and remote entity called "civilization" and "humanity" actually recoil upon the group itself, upon the nation and all national values.

And lest this insight be lost sight of, we shall enumerate in order the various ways in which the present theory and system of nationalism destroy nationalism.

1. The present system imposes the necessity of defense and preparedness. The cost of this is enormous. It means the concentration of all the resources of the nation,—not merely the financial and economic resources,—but all the talent and power, all the moral and spiritual energies, for the one supreme purpose of defense, of military upkeep. That is, the present system diverts the talent, the energy, and the power of a nation from the lines of its internal and natural development,—from working out the specific national interests and capacities,—and shunts them off into the service of the one comprehensive end of defense.

2. The cost of war, under the modern method of scientific destruction and citizen-armies, is suicidal for the nation. The flower, the very plant of national life is blighted. Look at Serbia today, look at France. French leaders said be-

fore the war that France would be able to stand just one more war,—that if she did not triumph she would be doomed. But look: even though she should triumph, is she not doomed already? Her triumph can not cover her decline; the blood-letting has been too copious. France the beautiful, France the *douce mère des arts* of Ronsard, has sacrificed herself to the present system: from Napoleon to Verdun a single progress to “glory” and the grave.

3. The present system with its necessity of military development means the de-individualization of the group; de-individualization rather than fulfilment of individuality; quite analogous to the de-individualization of the well-drilled soldier.

Military science, like the Socratic virtue, is “one.” The more nearly efficient nations become as military powers, the more like each other do they become. Removed from each other by worlds, militarism (the essential corollary of present-day nationalism) will make them approximate a common level. What could be more remote in every conceivable respect than Germany and Japan? Intensive militarization has assimilated them to each other. An American colonel is infinitely more like a French colonel than an American banker or professor like their French counterparts. For in these walks of life there is room for play of individuality alongside of the banking and the professing, but in the military profession there is not: it is in the coat, in the walk, in the very bones and cast of mind and temper.

But not merely is there de-individualization in this respect, but also in the matter of government there is the same tendency to approximate a common type. In other words, the determining factor in shaping the form of government is bound to be not its suitability to the peculiar needs of the group, or to the group’s internal welfare, or to freedom of opportunity for group-expression, but to military efficiency, to adequate defense, the one end to which everything must be subordinated.

And thus we find the great modern nations sacrificing their national self-realization increasingly in the degree in which they become efficient as military powers.

Take as most striking instance Germany, and see what it has done to itself under the seduction of the modern theory of nationalism. Compare the Germany of Kant, Goethe, Schiller, with the Germany of today. I need not waste words on this most appalling example of national suicide in the name of nationalism. Or take Japan. The spirit of old Japan has been symbolized in the fragrance of cherry blossoms. But military efficiency has stamped out and crushed every vestige and odor of it. Military efficiency is possible only through the sacrifice of the national genius.

4. Finally, the nationalistic ideal implies the recognition of the value and the rights of all nationalities, great as well as small, Holland quite as much as England. Now I submit that there is an inherent incompatibility between the present system and the real freedom of any small nation under it. For no small nation can hope to protect itself save through the favoring alliance of a great power,—protection for which it normally pays not merely through the service of its armies but by conforming its policies to its ally's will.

The assumption then which is so common, that nationalistic ideals and the development of international order are opposed, has no vestige of real ground. The richest development of national individuality, the fullest unfolding of policies of nationalistic self-realization should in no wise be hindered by the extension of law to international relations. Rather, international organization, in relieving the nations at once from the crushing burdens and the levelling influences of modern war, would afford precisely the condition which is demanded by the farther unfolding of nationalistic ideals. The great enemy of the nation today is the war-system. International organization is not only compatible with nationalism, but is today the sole salvation of the nation from the new terrible internationalism of the modern system of war.

The relation of war to the group, its protective value in the past, has under modern conditions been completely transformed. What the group once may have had to fear from the alien enemy,—death of its manhood, spoliation of its treasure, control of its economic resources, the suppression of its individuality,—that the modern nation has to fear from the modern imperialism of war. *But while all these changes in group-relations and in the meaning of war have been effected, patriotism or group-passion has remained unchanged.* The associations between group-love and war, burned deep into the consciousness of the race before the dawn of history, and deepened by the course of warring millenniums, have as yet been scarcely touched by the invasion of a disintegrating intelligence. Other great instinctive feelings, as those of sex, of religion, have shaken off old meanings and taken on new ideals, as they were illuminated by evolving reason and as the conditions of their expression changed. Group-love alone has remained fixed. As group-passion meant fear, hate, suspicion of the alien group; as group-ethics meant the glorification of valor, life-sacrifice and the blind solidarity of the mass, when early tribes fought their life and death battles for food, for women, or for spoil: so today, for the masses of men who are standing at the summit of the long course of evolving civilization, group-love still means fear, hate, suspicion; and the ethics of modern nationalism mean the glorification of the same valor, the same kind of self-immolation, and the same blind solidarity of the mass.

Various factors have contributed to this remarkable arrest beside that of the long persistence of the experiences out of which the old meanings took form. But the great barrier, the key-barrier, of the psychological impasse toward internationalism is not the instinctive passion of group-love in itself, as many have believed, but survival-ideas, old meanings now false, with which group-love has been firmly associated.

Hence the need, the supreme need, of the age is the redefinition of nationalistic ends. This would give us a patriotism purified of the survival-deposits, of group-fears and antagonisms, and directed instead towards the real end of national welfare and freedom and achievement.

What however do we actually face? A theory of patriotism and of national good which needs but to be put into words in order to be unmasked in its combined absurdity and wickedness. What is it the peoples are fighting for? What is their conception of the nation's good? Professor Powers asks the question, and he gives the answer; let us listen to him, for he is formulating the popular mind, he is speaking for the untold many.

What peoples want, according to Professor Powers, what they regard as a good for nations, is: colonies, prestige, vantage, honor. He concedes (what is now universally recognized) that economic expansion does not necessarily mean more territory; but, he says, they want more territory anyhow, just for its own sake. He grants that prestige may cost heavily, that it may not be worth the price in any rational sense; that needed ports and economic opportunity might very readily be arranged for by treaties, etc. But, he goes on, the group prefers conquest, self-assertion, as something good in itself. This is what nations want, what they will continue to want; hence nationalism is an insurmountable barrier to reorganization and peace.

Now to say that what groups happen to want are unchangeable ultimates, is too palpably flimsy a procedure to impose on any but the most unthinking. The psychologist, the historian of philosophy, know only too well that every pet bias and prejudice men have had they have exalted into absolutes. It is the easiest way of cutting off discussion. There are no unchanging ultimates. If there were, man would never have been civilized. For the unbridled individualism which is hypostatized and glorified in the group is certainly not tolerated in the individual, although it is just as strongly present. Therein precisely consists the

story of man's taming through law and morality. And if unbridled self-assertion be not an absolute in the individual, as it certainly is not, how can it be in the group? We thus receive help and light concerning the inner nature of group-devotion, by turning from the behavior of the groups to the action of individuals.

Here too it is to be noted that rampant individualism has not been without its defenders: thus the Sophists in Greece; the protagonists of the Renaissance in Italy; Nietzsche in Germany; and the scattered apologists for the ruthless captains of industry in England and America. There have never been wanting theorists to preach and practice the gospel of the blond beast: predatory and murderous competition in business; unscrupulous graft in politics; license in private morals. But it needed and needs only the beginning of ethical insight to condemn such theory and practice. Today they are utterly repudiated, not merely by ethical theory and by the moral consciousness of public opinion, but, in a measure, by the law itself. They are discredited and repudiated by ethics on a double ground: first, on the obvious ground that they are harmful to society; secondly, however, on the deeper ground that they are not good for the individual himself, that they are not conducive to true self-realization. Self-realization, it is now recognized, is not possible through selfishness; self-realization demands social law and order. It is a boyish, an immature view to believe that one's true good can be attained only in isolation and opposition to others.

And now the paradox. Rampant individualism when indulged in by individuals is thoroughly and utterly repudiated; but what we repudiate as an individual end, what we feel to be bad and immoral for individuals, we continue to tolerate, nay to advocate, as a group-end!

How is it possible for two such contradictory standards to be maintained by the same men at the same time? It is a problem of profound psychological interest and of the utmost significance for society.

The immorality of group-individualism is hidden by the identification of the self with the group. Since I want this not for myself, how can it be bad? The *social* feeling redeems in the eyes of the individual what would otherwise— if committed by any one person for himself,—be repudiated with indignation and loathing. The social character of the feeling effectively masks the evil and at the same time affords a welcome compensatory outlet for all the crudeness, all the selfishness, which he has repressed in his private life.

The higher the ideal, the baser the action that can be committed in its name. The highest moral ideals have been arks of refuge for the savage and brutal passions which civilized man has driven from sight, only to have them return under the oriflamme of some noble cause. Thus we have witnessed the burning of heretics and tortures unmentionable, in the name of religion; lynch-law and outright murder, in the name of moral indignation; and aggressive and predatory wars, under the aegis of patriotism.

So far, however, we have been discussing state-individualism only as indefinitely implied, as latent and diffused, in the semi-articulate forms of nationalistic passion and policy. We must now go on to the consideration of its explicit and unequivocal formulation in the current Philosophy of the State, as taught and expounded by scholars and academies. For state-individualism has been dignified and exalted into a philosophy; and since the days of Jean Bodin and Grotius political theorists maintain that the essence of the state consists in sovereignty, in responsibility to no one but itself.

We have already pointed out the purely formal and negative character of such a conception. We now propose to show briefly and in turn: that the legitimate claims contained in the demand for sovereignty are amply satisfied by autonomy; that whatever goes beyond that is of evil; that the inevitable corollary of sovereignty is war; that there is at bottom no difference whatsoever between the so-called Prussian theory of the state and any Anglo-American ver-

sions, as is fondly imagined,—both leading to war and to the destruction of national values; and that a league of armed sovereign states can never bring about an abiding peace, a real international order; in a word, that sovereignty must be definitively, relentlessly, irrevocably scrapped, if there is to be any hope for the future.

The sovereignty of the state means that the state is an ultimate and absolute source of judgment, that it is the supreme arbiter of what it shall do and not do. Sovereignty means the refusal to recognize any will but the state-will, the refusal to cede to any law but itself; that is, it means independence of law, absolute self-sufficiency. Therein,—so we are told,—resides and is made manifest the supreme dignity of the people, the nation's honor. And we are solemnly asked to believe that it is the supreme business of men to maintain this absolute sovereignty of the state; to live and to die for it, and particularly to die for it.

Such truth as may lie or may ever have lain in this doctrine is to be found in the relation of the formal independence of the group to its *real* freedom. Now the real freedom of the group, which alone defines its positive end, is, just as in the case of the individual, the freedom for the full development of capacities and potencies. The positive end of the nation, and so the true ideal of nationalistic policy, will then be the freest development of the group along the line of its peculiar individuality, its characteristic genius. This and this alone a true nationalistic policy should be bent upon making possible. And amongst the basic conditions which make a nation's life possible is certainly self-determination. Full and untrammelled freedom for the unfolding of the various capacities of the group, as the absolutely necessary condition for such unfolding, is thus assuredly an indispensable, a supreme group-good.

Such freedom of self-determination we call autonomy, and the freedom-value that autonomy represents is vital to the state. But sovereignty is something more; sovereignty goes far beyond the claim for self-determination.

And it is precisely with this extension of the claim that sovereignty makes, beyond any positive freedom-value, that we are concerned.

The inculcation of the difference between the two claims is of the most decisive importance. A nation's autonomy is violated only when it is forced to yield to caprice; autonomy is quite compatible with yielding to law and reason. But a nation's sovereignty means its absolute independence of any law or reason but its own. That is, any infringement whatsoever of this absolute independence of the state, any yielding to a superior law, is a violation of the state's philosophical meaning.

What kind of vicarious emotional satisfaction such an attribute can afford to the members of the state, we will not undertake to say. Certainly it represents nothing beyond that, it stands for no life-value, for no positive value of any kind; and what is more, its direct and inevitable implication is the war-system.

Hitherto we have been concerned with individualism as a general demand for self-assertion,—just plain “original sin” of mortal human beings, disregard for social and civilizational values. But here we have individualism raised to the status of a philosophy, independence of law proclaimed as the very essence of the state. By its very definition, then, the state can not enter into a super-state organization, since it can not cede its absolute independence without suffering in its supreme dignity, namely its sovereignty, and a super-state organization means precisely the cession of such independence, the yielding to a law higher than the state.

If, however, the nature of the state does not permit its yielding to any law but its own, then its ultimate nature is force, and the ultimate resort for the settling of differences with other states is arms. The state is beyond law and beyond morality; it is in the strictest sense of the term non-moral. But that is precisely the doctrine the monstrosity of which has led an indignant world to take up arms against the Germans!

It is in vain to pretend that the Germans have a special "Prussian" philosophy of the state, radically different from our own. Such complacency is not merely foolish, it is dangerous: it merely serves to befog the tremendous issue at stake, to pervert the problem, and so to render a solution hopeless. The only difference between Treitschke's account of the state and that of any orthodox professor of political philosophy in France, England, or America, is one of logical explication. The fundamental doctrine is the same, namely the state's sovereignty. And there can not be the least doubt that within the bosom of this doctrine there lies coiled the serpent of the whole war-philosophy.

If any comparison is to be made at all, then I venture to think that it must turn out in favor of the Prussian. For Treitschke's statement is at least frank, honest, and consistent; and for a man whose brain is not befuddled there is at least hope. But what hope can there be for a method which does not even perceive the implications of its own premises?

The Prussian starts with the philosophical formulation of a principle: *Der Staat ist Macht*. This he assumes, and having assumed it he very properly concludes that the function of the state is war. The Anglo-American starts with the much more innocuous-looking demand for sovereignty. From which, however, there follows with equal and inexorable necessity the resort to war.

We have all been taught to believe that the German regards the state as a kind of separate entity, a Being in its own right, to whom the individuals are strictly subordinated; whereas the Anglo-American denies such separate interests of the state and subordinates it to the welfare of the individual. That, however, is not the case. At the best, the Anglo-American only starts well, namely with the individual and the recognition of his value; in practice he proceeds to sacrifice the individual in the grossest manner. The German is at least logically consistent: he refuses the initial recognition of the rights of the individual, since he sees

that it will compel him to a repudiation of his policy of group-aggression. In both cases the state is in truth a separate entity, a Being in its own right, with a supreme claim upon its children: the German confesses it, the Anglo-American is shamefaced about it. And in both cases the state is force, beyond morality, and as amoral inevitably immoral.

Now those of us who are sick of the present misery and are really solicitous of a better day have rallied about the idea of a League of Nations or a League to Enforce Peace. But if by such a league is meant nothing more than a league of armed sovereign states, then it will readily be seen that I can put little faith or hope in its efficacy and possible beneficence.

It has been argued, and I think the reasoning perfectly cogent, that a league of armed sovereign states for the perpetuation of peace is a self-contradiction, whether we view it logically, historically, psychologically. It can not work in any direction,—neither in diminishing the danger of war without, nor in securing the lasting order of the members among themselves. For as long as the state remains absolutely sovereign, war must be the last court of appeal; and as long as armament remains, however depreciated, however hedged about, both the logic of political theory and the group-instinct of self-preservation will push irresistibly toward that competition which under modern conditions has built up the devastating power of modern war. If, for instance, a league of western nations were formed which left out a single great power, that power would be forced by the theory of defense to build up a counter-alliance out of whatever material remained. Not even the alliance of all the western nations would uproot the system of balanced powers; for behind the balance of the nations there looms today the menace of the great race-alignment, darkening over the horizon of an arming East.

The hope of permanent order between the parties *within* treaty-alliances is just as vain. The sovereign armed state

binds itself in treaty, moved only by its own interest, its own will. But interests change with changing conditions and changing moods; and since the state can be bound by no power without, treaties will lapse with the changes in the interest that motivated them. All consistent political theorists from the beginning have recognized the inherent instability of treaties and alliances by treaty. Thus Spinoza affirms clearly (following his master Hobbes—shrewd observers both) that the treaty of peace, the “foedus,” lasts only as long as the fear or hope, which led to its being made, continues to be shared by the states which made it. “Nec dici potest, quod dolo vel perfidia agat, propterea quod fidem solvit:” nor can it be said to act with craft or perfidy in that it dissolves its promise; because, he continues, it is understood that each state is in the last analysis a law to itself.

But this is only the beginning of the war-implication of the league of sovereign states. Always, in every sphere of the problem, we find armament acting as the ground of war. Always, war is the great *causa sui*; the war-system is its own continuous cause. The creation of a defensive armament is the creation of a social organ which demands function. And thus effective preparedness moves as inevitably to world-war as an energized organ toward the activity for which it was constituted. Again, a state dependent upon defense by arms must maintain the traditions of belligerent patriotism, the ethics and idealism of war. The life-and-death right of the state must be unquestioned; the sacrificial abnegation of the individual to the state must be the highest virtue. But as long as this ethics remains unquestioned, the powers in control of the state will always be able to control at will for purposes of war the lives and resources of the whole people. And in addition there is to be considered the fact that the modern war-system implies not only a specialized class devoted to arms, and therefore instinctively devoted to the perpetuation of military ideals, but a new class, even more powerful, created by the great economic

interests of modern war; and these classes together are powerful enough to exercise a determining influence upon governmental policy. Thus in every armed nation the mere existence of armament acts continually as a huge dynamo for the generation of war-passions, war-policies, and war-ideals.

International order can be permanently attained only through a federation which is as comprehensive as the military civilization which it is to supersede, and one which by the transformation of national armament into executive police has definitely substituted the principle of government and law for force of arms.

But I must hurry on to the conclusion of my task. On all sides it is evident that the supreme need of the age, the sole hope of the future, lies in the redefinition, the thorough revision, of the various patriotic ideals,—of nationalistic ends and of the freedom-ideal. This would furnish us a truly life-giving patriotism,—a nationalistic policy, freed at last from the blind subjection to a political philosophy whose value has long ceased, whose meaning has grown absurd, and directed instead by a clear insight into the conditions of the age and the line of evolution along which the future development of civilization and of the nation must together unfold. Such a reinterpretation of passions and ideals will mean not merely the breaking of the impasse to internationalism, but will lay the foundation of the ethics of the larger whole. Moreover it will have the advantage of working with and through the great instinctive passion against which so much of modern pacifism has hurled itself in vain.

The ethics of the new order is not an ethics of new principles and ideals, not an idealism too high for human nature, nor a scheme too advanced for the present stage of progress. It is merely the triumph and the embodiment of the principle already underlying what is best in our democracy, our religion, our philosophy,—namely that sense of absolute individual worth, which in political democracy is expressed as the doctrine of the rights of man, in religion as the divine

sonship of man, in modern culture as the ultimate value of personality. This spiritual principle may well be regarded as the most profound and the most fruitful which the evolving spirit of man has yet attained. But if our vision fails, if the great ideal is cast forth into the void by the civilization which has conceived it, and by the vast armies which have travailed to give it life, then it will perhaps matter little in the end which army shall call itself victor. For there will be only one victor. There is no middle way: the modern empire of war has now developed to the point where it must either triumph or be destroyed.

THE UNIVERSITY AND OUR NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

By WILLIAMS HAYNES

Editorial Director "Drug and Chemical Markets"

THE war has given us—or thrust upon us—a new industry; for while it is not, of course, literally true that we had no chemical manufactures in 1914, as even then our chemical exports were valued at over twenty-seven million dollars; nevertheless in that year our chemical imports totalled nearly ninety millions. Moreover, at that time we exported principally crude chemical materials or partly finished products; we were importing the finer, manufactured goods. Then we did not make enough of such necessary chemicals as sulfuric and nitric acids to supply even our own industrial needs, while we were almost wholly dependent upon foreigners for so important a coal-tar intermediate as phenol. Now our production of sulfuric acid has increased threefold; that of nitric acid tenfold; and since 1916 we have been making enough phenol to supply not only the exorbitant demands of our explosives plants but also a surplus to send our allies. The value of our chemical exports has increased from twenty-seven to over one hundred and thirty-three million dollars, and probably half of this astonishing increase is in chemical products that four years ago had never been manufactured in the United States. So there is, after all, some justification for speaking of our "new" chemical industry; the more so, because the developments of the war-period have made this industry a new and increasingly important factor in our business life.

Chemistry is the fundamental science of industry, for every manufacturer deals either directly with chemical processes or with matter which has already been treated chemically. The extension and perfection of various branches of industrial chemistry affect alike the maker of steel and the

maker of soap, the automobile manufacturer and the manufacturer of safety matches. Every industry has chemical foundations, and the progress of chemistry affects every man, woman, and child.

For the future development of this basic industry we have in America abundant supplies of its crude materials,—coal, wood, oil, mineral ores. We have also the necessary capital, and more and more this capital is seeking investment in the chemical field. Speaking comparatively, chemical plants are not large employers of labor; accordingly, our high wages are offset by the high average intelligence of American workers. What we lack is men capable of directing this labor in chemical operations, and of advising the chemical investments of our capital; and especially men able to discover the best possible chemical uses of our crude materials. These men must be trained chemists, and an adequate supply of properly trained chemists is today the crucial problem of the American chemical industry. These chemists must come from our American colleges and universities, and the leaders of our new industry, appreciating the vital importance of this problem, look to our higher educational institutions for assistance in its solution. Unless this assistance is forthcoming, and promptly, the growth of this young industry will be stunted.

Although the special problems of different branches of the chemical industry are often highly particularized and despite the different requirements of large and small companies even in a given branch, it is, nevertheless, possible to divide industrial chemists into three general classes. The chemical industry needs plant superintendents, analysts, and research workers. Men of all three classes are necessary, and in each class both training and individual qualifications for success are different.

Chemist and analyst have been synonyms, for, until recently, to check the purity of crude materials and to see that the standards set for finished products is maintained has been the almost sole duty of the industrial chemist.

This is an important work that will always have to be well done; but it is work that tends to become mechanical and its technical prerequisites can be met in four years study of chemistry with somewhat more laboratory work and more physics and mathematics than most American undergraduates receive. Upon this foundation men can become successful analysts, but they will not be fitted either for plant management or original research. Moreover, men best suited for analytical work will possess certain mental qualifications not at a premium in executive and research positions. They must bring to their routine task unflagging patience, unfailing accuracy, absolute sincerity. These are qualifications, as every employer knows, that are as rare as executive ability and constructive imagination.

Men capable of superintending large-scale chemical manufacture must have a different training from either analytical or research workers. They occupy in the chemical industry, as Dr. Reese has pointed out, the position of "functional foreman" as described by Taylor in his system of plant management. Their duty is to increase chemical production. Their work is partly technical (dealing with chemical efficiency of processes) and partly executive (handling the labor employed under them). They will need to be well grounded in both chemistry and engineering, especially its mechanical and electrical branches; but they are neither chemists nor engineers, and the degree of Chemical Engineer, given by some institutions, is meaningless and indeed pernicious in that it tempts the young man to attempt more than he is fitted to do and leads his employers to expect too much of him. The ideal curriculum for training the plant director is yet to be worked out, and its makers will have to bear in mind the duties of a functional foreman in a chemical factory. In this work too, the man's personality is often as important as his education, for he is the point of contact between the Company and its help, between the executives and Labor. He deals in person with both the officials and the men; his problems are as

often human as technical. Obviously the successful plant director of the future will be assisted by his theoretical training and his practical experience towards the big executive positions in the industry now held largely by financiers and sales experts.

So different are the qualifications for successful research work that there is a growing sentiment among the leaders of the profession that a chemist ought not to use his position as a stepping stone to executive offices. The research worker, who after all is the real chemist, finds the "commercial instinct," the ability to meet men of all kinds on their own ground, the painstaking patience of the analyst, all valuable assets; but first of all he needs whole-hearted devotion to his science, imagination, and plucky determination that will not accept defeat. He must, moreover, know chemistry. Manufacturers are now forced to depend on men ill-equipped to discover new products and new processes, to develop improvements and adaptations of existing methods of manufacture, to find new uses for old by-products, and to utilize new by-products profitably. The cost of wasted time, wasted labor, wasted materials, wasted money, that this dearth of research chemists has cost during the past four years can not be estimated, but one need know little of the chemical industry to appreciate that this wastage would be ruinous under normal conditions of worldwide competition. The chemical industry is peculiarly one of new developments, developments both of processes and products. The textile manufacturer can install improved machinery without fear that a new cloth, which would make his new looms junk, will be discovered; but the dye maker may just perfect the production of a color when a new dye, which will make his as obsolete as Tyrian purple from sea shells, will be brought out by a competitor. This condition, inherent in the chemical industry, can only be met by skilled chemists.

Prejudice should not blind us to the fact that Germany had a large force of chemists admirably trained for indus-

trial research, and it would be foolish of us to ignore the fact that their training was a thorough grounding in pure science. Honest differences of opinion are stoutly held here as to the best training for research work, but the experience abroad, in Switzerland and England, supports the importance of a broad foundation of theoretical chemistry to be applied later commercially. With this should go a working knowledge of physics, higher mathematics, and modern languages. Such a training requires eight years of study. It is essentially the training Johns Hopkins gives its candidates for the Ph.D. degree, and no other American university, I believe, gives a similar training. The conspicuous accomplishments of Hopkins chemists—such men, for example, as W. B. D. Penniman, now serving as chemist of the Shipping Board, and Charles L. Reese, who as chemical director of the E. S. Du Pont de Nemours Company heads a great staff of research chemists on which are many other graduates of the University—the accomplishments of these Hopkins chemists are practical demonstrations of the value of this training in the science of chemistry.

Wonders have been accomplished during the past four years towards the reconciliation between our men of business and our men of science, but even to men of business engaged in the chemical industry chemistry is a mysterious art; the chemist seems to them more or less of a modern necromancer, and they are suspicious of knowledge gained from book or laboratory. Moreover, a high-salaried research worker, who does not daily produce marketable commodities, appears to be a luxury to those who do not appreciate the basic condition of new developments in the chemical industry. We can not deny that charges of "too much theory: too little practical experience" are brought against the Hopkins curriculum. Successful Hopkins chemists in many branches of the industry refute these charges; but no Hopkins man should ever let pass an opportunity to spread the Hopkins ideals of thorough scientific training. On the other hand, while the work of graduate students

should be in the pure science, the interest of undergraduates can well be stimulated by emphasizing the commercial applications of chemistry in regular courses and by talks from manufacturers and chemists engaged in industrial work. The commercial instinct, we must remember, is now an asset to the chemist, and so great is the need for properly trained chemists that every promising candidate should receive all possible encouragement.

This need for properly trained chemists is imperative for the future development of our new chemical industry. Much has been made of the opportunities in this field, and doubtless many students will be attracted to the chemical department of the University. The winnowing out of those unfitted for the work and the careful training of the fit for the chemical work for which they are best fitted is a splendid opportunity. It is an opportunity for national service in the coming period of readjustment, for this basic industry is fast becoming a national necessity. The training of these chemists finds, it would seem, a proper place both in the traditions and the ideals of the University.

THE NINETEEN-EIGHTEEN SUMMER COURSES

BY EDWARD F. BUCHNER

Director of the Johns Hopkins University Summer Courses

UPON America's entrance into the great war last year, the problem of the conduct of future summer sessions of American universities pressed forward at once. The plans which had been matured for 1917 were duly carried out so far as possible under the national stress of creating the necessary military establishment of our government. As the first summer of the war passed, the problem of the following year became acute, and received various solutions. In some instances, the 1918 session was deliberately abandoned. In others, a session was held, but with the scope of activities converted into a full "war program." Other institutions resolutely continued their session as a means of contributing to the pressing patriotic need of providing further training of teachers in all grades of instruction, and thus maintaining in our educational establishment the highest degree of efficiency during war time, and with a vision of the needs of this establishment in the peace time that was to follow. In part, America was repeating the early precipitant haste of England and France in allowing the imperative need of arms to bring to an end practically all educational activity, and was failing to learn of the great recuperating efforts these countries put forth two years later when they were impressed with the fatal mistake involved in their earlier policy. In view of the fact that the Johns Hopkins University had already placed its resources at the disposal of our government upon its entrance into the world conflict as a belligerent, its administrative policy with regard to the problem of conducting the summer session placed it in the third group of institutions.

The eighth session was, accordingly, held in keeping with the plans which had become typical of the summer activities of this University, and as modified to meet current exigencies. The session opened July 9, and closed August 16. The postponement to a date later than in 1917 was due to the prevalence of infantile paralysis in many parts of the country which forced a material readjustment of the academic calendar of 1917-1918.

The activities at the University in both research and instruction in aid of the military, naval, and other enterprises of the government continued without essential modification of the work of the regular summer courses. These were conducted entirely at Homewood. The new plant, which had so satisfactorily demonstrated during the preceding year its special values for summer activities, now revealed its ample proportions by permitting the University to conduct all these various engagements without interference or curtailment. The absence of dormitory facilities for visiting members of the session was, in part, largely compensated for by the coöperative action of the Board of Directors of the Johns Hopkins Club who generously placed the Carroll Mansion at the disposal of the University for the convenience of members of the summer faculty and student body. The experiment of the extension of the privileges of summer membership to men and women proved most satisfactory and greatly increased the amount of service the Club house now gives—a service which is so essential to the comfort of those joining in University activities at Homewood.

The year nineteen-eighteen was no exception to the good fortune of coöperation which the University has enjoyed in an increasing measure in the organization and conduct of summer teaching and study. Provision for meeting a greater variety of local, state, and national needs has been possible from year to year through the increase in educational resources thus brought about. The Maryland State College of Agriculture, having withdrawn its summer session in order that its plant and equipment might continue un-

interruptedly the technical war services there in progress, generously coöperated, with and through the Maryland State Board of Education, in providing the new department of vocational education and thus preparing special teachers, under the requirements of the Smith-Hughes Act, for Maryland and adjoining states. The Maryland Institute continued the department of Fine Arts. Interest in international affairs was cultivated in the instruction in international law and practical Spanish provided by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. Provisions for training in recreational leadership were made in the projects undertaken by the department of Education of the National Council and the Baltimore Council of Boy Scouts of America and National Headquarters Girl Scouts. A special conference with county superintendents of schools was conducted at the instance of the Maryland State Board of Education by Assistant Superintendent George H. Reavis. The Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore continued to provide the equipment for instruction in manual training and home economics, and extended their coöperation by maintaining a vacation school of five grades at the University. Arrangements were made whereby a training course on patriotic public speaking, given under the auspices of the Maryland Council of Defense, was conducted at Homewood by Dr. Katherine J. Gallagher of Goucher College. The General Assembly of Maryland, by adopting at its 1918 session the State Budget submitted by Governor Emerson C. Harrington as newly required by constitutional amendment, recognized the existence of the summer courses and the financial needs of the University by increasing the annual appropriation during the next two years, and specified that the University should furnish the engineering scholarships and "in addition aid teachers in Summer Courses."

Restrictions upon the program of instruction were enforced by the war-disturbed educational and other social conditions in general, and, in particular, by the new provision which was being made for free summer schools for Maryland

teachers by the Maryland State Board of Education. In consequence, the scope of instruction offered was considerably reduced from that of the preceding year, and thus included only eighty courses in twenty-one departments. After the organization of the session, the work went forward in the following sixty-nine courses in twenty-one departments: biology (three); chemistry (two); economics (three); education (nineteen); English composition (three); English literature (three); fine arts (six); French (three); German (three); history (four); home economics (three); Latin (one); manual training (three); mathematics (two); philosophy (two); politics (two); psychology (one); recreation (one); Semitics (two); Spanish (three); vocational education (two); recreation and vocational education were the two new departments added. The three departments of geography, penmanship, and physics yielded such slight service in meeting the needs of summer students in the preceding year as not to warrant their inclusion in this program.

Advanced courses of instruction enabling candidates for the degree of Master of Arts to make progress in meeting their requirements comprised about one-third of the work given. Twelve departments contributed to this part of the program: chemistry (one); economics (one); education (eleven); English literature (two); French (one); German (one); history (two); Latin (one); philosophy (two); politics (one); Semitics (two); Spanish (one).

The staff of forty instructors and assistants included fifteen members of the University, eight representatives of other universities and colleges, and seventeen representatives of public school systems and other educational agencies. The members of the regular staff and the alumni of the University constituted more than one-half of the corps of instructors. The principle of faculty interchange continues to demonstrate its value as the most useful means of vitalizing the instruction and creating the atmosphere which assures the attainment of satisfactory results among American summer students. The student registration was three hundred

and twenty-six, which was a decrease of one hundred and ninety-two from that of the preceding year, and of two hundred and seventy from that of 1916. The loss in numbers was largely confined to registrations from Maryland, which was due to the existence of three free summer schools which had been organized to meet the urgent, certificating requirements of the greatly underpaid elementary teachers in the county school systems of the state. The student body correspondingly comprised a group of more mature and better prepared persons, which made it possible for the eighth session to become the most successful, considered from a strictly educational point of view, that the University has conducted. The number of men present constituted over thirty-one per cent, which was a considerable increase over that of the preceding year. Twenty-two of the twenty-three counties of Maryland were represented among the student body. Although the upheaval due to the more active extension of the national draft was becoming increasingly serious, it was most gratifying to see students coming from Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, China, and Japan.

The persistence of the vocational and professional interests which were characteristic of the student body in former sessions is evidenced by the following composition of the student body: There were thirty-two students who were engaged in educational administration, as city and county superintendents, supervisors, and principals, ten were members of the teaching staff of higher institutions; sixty-two were teachers in public and private secondary schools; seventy-five were teachers in graded elementary schools, and thirty in rural schools; six were pursuing their work in order to meet the State's legal requirements made of prospective teachers; sixty were collegiate, graduate, and professional students taking advantage of summer work

to advance their standing; ten other vocations had twenty-two representatives, and twenty-five students reported themselves as following no vocation. Eighty students held academic or professional degrees representing fifty institutions. Eighteen per cent of the students pursued one course each; thirty-seven per cent, two courses; forty-two per cent, three courses; and three per cent, four courses. Of the three hundred and twenty-six students, nearly eighty-three per cent endeavored to complete the courses for credit by taking final examinations. Among these, there were only nine instances of failure.

One of the most interesting new features of the session was the special coöperation of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore who located and maintained at Homewood one of the three regular city vacation schools. Three schools comprised grades from the fourth to the eighth inclusive of elementary instruction and are designed to foster by means of special summer study the promotion of those pupils whose school progress has been interrupted during the preceding year. By this action, the Board of School Commissioners provided an important resource for demonstration and investigation of teaching and pupil reaction, which is essential for the satisfactory conduct of many of the University courses. The large enrollment of one hundred and eighty-one boys and girls who came from all sections of the city revealed the unexpected advantages which Homewood can offer as a place for an active school during the summer. By this means city children enjoyed the opportunity of the quiet open country as an added stimulus to secure their desired achievements.

FACULTY, ALUMNI AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE

THIRD LIST

- Andrew, H. M., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Bacchus, J. L., former student, M. O. R. C.
Bacon, J. H., M.D., 1904, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Barron, D. H., B.S., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, Engineers, U. S. A.
Bartram, J. G., former student, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.
Belcher, B. E., M.D., 1917, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
Belden, L. de K., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Binford, J. T., former student, F. A. Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Birge, E. G., M.D., 1907, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Blackman, J. R., M.D., 1906, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Blake, W. C., M.D., 1917, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
Blanco, P., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Bogle, K. B., M.D., 1914, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.
Bollinger, H. J., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Bowen, J. W., Jr., former student, F. A., U. S. A.
Bowman, F. B., former student, Major, F. A., U. S. A.
Branch, J. R. B., '04, M.D., 1908, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Braunlich, G., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Brem, W. V., Jr., M.D., 1904, Major, M. O. R. C.
Brooks, A. E., '15, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Brotherhood, J. S., M.D., 1905, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Brown, L., '95, M.D., 1900, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.
Brown, N. W., Faculty.
Bruns, R. M., M.D., 1902, Captain, C. A. M. C.
Brush, N. H., '09, M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Bruton, L., former student, Lieutenant, Signal Corps, Aviation Section.

- Burner, R. K., former student, Radio School, Hampton, Va.
Butler, J. I., M.D., 1901, Captain, U. S. A.
Campbell, C. M., Faculty.
Cashman, B. Z., M.D., 1909, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Chaffee, B. S., M.D., 1912, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Chapin, W. E., Jr., former student, U. S. Marine Corps.
Child, F. C., M.D., 1909, American Red Cross, France.
Christman, P. W., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Clark, S. G., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Clausen, S. W., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Cleaver, E. E., former student, Captain, U. S. A.
Cobb, S., Faculty.
Coffin, H. C., '16, M.A., 1918, Chemical Warfare Service.
Cole, H. P., M.D., 1906, Major, M. O. R. C.
Cole, R. I., M.D., 1899, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.
Colwell, H. S., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Conner, H. L., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Council, M. D., M.D., 1911, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Dancy, W. R., M.D., 1900, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Davidson, C. F., M.D., 1907, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Day, G., M.D., 1906, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Dayton, A. B., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Denzer, B. S., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Dickinson, J. S., '13, 1st Lieutenant, General Staff Corps.
Dickey, A., former student, 313th Infantry, A. E. F.
Disbrow, H. B., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Dodson, R. M., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Doege, K. H., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Downs, C. A., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Duffy, R., '98, M.D., 1902, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Duffy, W. C., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Duke, W. W., M.D., 1908, American Red Cross, France.
Duncan, J. B., M.D., 1914, U. S. P. H. S.
Dunning, R. H., M.D., 1911, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Edgerton, M. T., Jr., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Elliott, J. R., M.D., 1909, Captain, M. O. R. C.

- Elmendorf, D. F., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Essick, C. R., M.D., 1909, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Ewing, J. F. C., former student, Lieutenant, Engineers,
 U. S. A.
 Eyster, J. A. E., M.D., 1905, Major, M. O. R. C.
 Fear, R. D., M.D., 1917, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.
 Fechtig, A. G., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Felton, F. D., M.D., 1916, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.
 Ferry, N. S., M.D., 1902, Major, M. O. R. C.
 Fisher, A. L., M.D., 1900, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Fitzgerald, T., '98, Colonel, 318th Ammunition Train, A.
 E. F.
 Flynn, F. J., former student, S. A. T. C., St. John's.
 Fowle, H. W., M.D., 1917, U. S. P. H. S.
 Frantz, W. R., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Freeman, A. W., M.D., 1903, Major, M. O. R. C.
 Fuller, L. S., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Fulton, F. T., M.D., 1899, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.
 Gamble, J. L., Faculty.
 Gately, J. E., Faculty.
 Gates, F. L., M.D., 1913, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Gay, L. N., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Gibbes, J. H., M.D., 1912, Contract Surgeon, U. S. A.
 Gilland, T. H., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Ginsberg, H., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, B. E. F.
 Goldsberg, B. R., M.D., 1918, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
 Goodpasture, E. W., M.D. 1912, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
 R. F.
 Gorham, L. W., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Gorsuch, J. S., B.S., 1915, Sergeant, Ordnance Corps.
 Graham, C. F., M.D., 1913, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Green, J. S., Jr., M.D., 1918, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
 Grempler, W. E., '12, M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O.
 R. C.
 Grimm, R. M., M.D., 1908, U. S. P. H. S.
 Haessler, F. H., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Hagan, H. J., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.

- Hallock, D. H., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Hancock, F. A., '97, Major, 115th Infantry, A. E. F.
Hanes, F. M., M.D., 1908, Major, M. O. R. C.
Harmon, C. M., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Harvey, T. W., Jr., M.D., 1909, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Haskell, C. R., former student, Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A.
Hathaway, J. H., M.D., 1901, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Haughton, J. A., '03, Sergeant, Tank Corps, A. E. F.
Haviland, M. L., M.D., 1902, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Hawkins, W. H., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Heuer, G. J., Faculty.
Hitzrot, J. M., M.D., 1901, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Hoffmann, R. V., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Holden, G. R., M.D., 1901, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Holmes, W. R., Jr., M.D., 1913, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Hood, R. C., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Hooper, C. W., M.D., 1914, U. S. P. H. S.
Hopkins, J. G., M.D., 1907, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Hunt, B., M.D., 1911, Women's Hospital Unit, France.
Insley, H., former student, Chemical Warfare Service.
Jacobs, L. L., '13, M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Janney, F. H., Jr., M.D., 1917, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Jarvis, H. G., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Kahn, M. R., Faculty.
Kelly, C. C., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Ketzky, J. W., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Keyser, T. S., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Lankford, H. M., M.D., 1905, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Lawrence, J. S., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Leibensberger, R., '14, U. S. A.
Lena, H. F., M.D., 1916, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
Lentz, C. S., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Lincoln, A. L., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Linthicum, F. H., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Looper, E. A., Faculty.
Lyon, B. B. V., M.D., 1907, P. A. Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.
McCartney, J. S., Jr., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

- McClure, R. D., M.D., 1908, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 McKee, W. C., M.D., 1913, U. S. P. H. S.
 McLaughlin, P. W., M.D., 1907, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 MacCurdy, J. T., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Major, R. H., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Martzloff, K. H., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Mason, E. M., M.D., 1906, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
 Mathews, E. B., Faculty, Md. State Council of Defense;
 Chairman, Committee on Highway Materials, N. R.
 C.; Committee on Geology and Geography, N. R. C.
 Maxcy, K. F., M.D., 1915, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Menagh, F. R., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Mengel, C. K., '06, Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.
 Micklethwaite, G. R., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O.
 R. C.
 Miller, E. A., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, Medical Corps,
 U. S. A.
 Miller, F. O., '98, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Miller, K. E., M.D., 1912, U. S. P. H. S.
 Minsk, L. D., M.D., 1913, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Mitchell, J. F., M.D., 1897, Major, M. O. R. C.
 Morgan, H. S., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Morrison, A. W., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Mosher, C. D., M.D., 1900, American Red Cross, France.
 Moss, W. L., M.D., 1905, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Moyle, R. D., M.D., 1914, Captain, C. F. A. S.
 Murchison, D. R., M.D., 1916, American Red Cross, France.
 Myers, W., '07, 1st Lieutenant, Interpreters' Corps, A. E. F.
 Newcomer, H. S., M.D., 1915, P. A. Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F.
 Nichols, F. K., '06, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Nicholson, S. T., Jr., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Norris, J. F., '92, Ph.D., 1895, Lieutenant-Colonel, Chemi-
 cal Warfare Service.
 Ogburn, H. H., M.D., 1913, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Opie, E. L., '93, M.D., 1897, Major, M. O. R. C.
 Ormond, J. K., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Owens, F. T., M.D., 1907, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Park, E. A., Faculty.

Parker, H. P., M.D., 1901, Major, M. O. R. C.

Paullin, J. E., Jr., M.D., 1905, Major, M. O. R. C.

Pelton, C. H., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Perkins, R. G., M.D., 1898, Medical Associate to Scientific
Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

Post, L. T., M.D., 1913, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Post, M. H., Jr., M.D., 1912, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Preble, P., M.D., 1907, U. S. P. H. S.

Price, W. A., Ph.D., 1913, F. A., U. S. A.

Reese, S. O., Jr., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Reichard, J. D., M.D., 1914, U. S. P. H. S.

Riggin, I. C., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Riggins, E. N., M.D., 1902, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Rindlaub, M. P., Jr., M.D., 1905, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Roberts, F. E., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Rogers, L., '12, Ph.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, General
Staff Corps.

Rosenfeld, M., '04, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., A. E. F.

Roszel, B. M., '89, Major, Q. M. C., U. S. A.

Rynd, C. E., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Saltzstein, H., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Schorer, E. H., M.D., 1906, Major, M. O. R. C.

Schultz, O. T., M.D., 1903, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Scott, W. J. M., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Sevier, J. A., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Sexton, W. G., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Shellitts, J. C., M.D., 1915, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Sherrill, J. W., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Sill, J. M., former student, Corporal, 315th F. A., U. S. A.

Sladen, F. J., M.D., 1906, Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Smith, D. G., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Snowden, R. R., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Sonneborn, R. G., former student, Aviation.

Speed, J. S., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Spencer, R. R., M.D., 1913, U. S. P. H. S.

Spieker, E. M., '16, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

- Sprunt, T. P., M.D., 1909, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Stacy, R. L., M.D., 1908, U. S. P. H. S.
 Staehle, R. H., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Stargardter, A. R., '16, U. S. A.
 Stearns, J. L., former student, O. T. C., Fortress Monroe,
 Va.
 Stiles, C. W., Faculty.
 Stillman, E., M.D., 1911, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Stoddard, J. K., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Stone, H. R., M.D., 1904, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Straus, H. L., B.S., 1917, Aviation.
 Street, D. C., '08, M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Szymanski, J. J., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Taylor, H. D., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Thacher, H. C., M.D., 1906, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Thornton, W. L., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Tischler, M., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Tobias, A., B.S., 1916, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 Torrey, H. N., M.D., 1906, Major, M. O. R. C.
 Treide, H. E., '14, Captain, Q. M. C., U. S. A.
 Turner, J. R., Jr., M.D., 1913, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Ulrich, H. L., M.D., 1901, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Vanneman, J. S., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, Medical
 Corps, U. S. A.
 Vest, C. W., M.D., 1908, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Wade, B., Ph.D., 1917, 2d Lieutenant, 350th F. A., A. E. F.
 Warinner, J. E., Jr., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O.
 R. C.
 Warren, A. M., '15, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.
 Watkins, S. S., M.D., 1914, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N.
 Weakley, A. C., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Webb, J., M. D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Weber, C. J., '14, 1st Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A.
 Weems, B. F., Jr., '09, M.D., 1913, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Weinberg, M., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Wells, D. B., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Whitcraft, J. H., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C.

- White, J. B., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Whitehill, M. H., '14, U. S. A.
Wile, U. J., M.D., 1907, Major, M. O. R. C.
Wilkinson, G. R., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Williams, C. L., M.D., 1902, American Red Cross, France.
Williams, F. T., '08, M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Wilson, D. W., former student, 1st Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service.
Winchester, B. S., B.S., 1917, Signal Corps, Aviation Section.
Winternitz, M. C., '03, M.D., 1907, Major, M. O. R. C.
Wooley, P. G., M.D., 1900, Major, M. O. R. C.
Worden, S., former student, Base Hospital 114, A. E. F.
Worthington, F. D., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Wroth, P., Jr., '02, M.D., 1906, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Yewell, F. E., Jr., former student, 5th Machine Gun Battalion, A. E. F.
Young, W. W., M.D., 1913, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Zadek, I., M.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

KILLED IN ACTION

- Baxley, W. B., B.S., 1917, 2d Lieutenant, Engineers, A. E. F.
Dickey, A., former student, 313th Infantry, A. E. F.
Prince, E. H., '15, 1st Lieutenant, 320th Infantry, A. E. F.
Rosenfeld, M., '04, 1st Lieutenant, A. E. F.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

- Buckler, L. H., '12, 1st Lieutenant, A. E. F.
Martindale, J. M., Jr., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, 23d Infantry, A. E. F.
Penniman, G. D., Jr., former student, Captain, 313th F. A., A. E. F.
Rice, J. H., '14, 1st Lieutenant, 319th Infantry, A. E. F.
Troxell, T. F., '15, Captain, A. E. F.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE 109

Faculty, Alumni, and Students in the Service.....	1,159
Killed in Action.....	10
Died of Disease.....	2
Killed in Accident.....	2
Wounded in Action.....	8
Prisoners in Germany.....	2
Honor Roll.....	3

The following alumni registered at the American University Union in Paris from October 18 to November 8, 1918:

Duke, W. W., M.D., 1908, Captain, American Red Cross-Gager, L. T., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. No. 15.

Lincoln, J. L., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

McCown, A. S., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. No. 15.

Meador, F. M., M.D., 1909, Major, American Red Cross.

Merrick, R. G., '17, Captain, F. A., A. E. F.

Murchison, D. R., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, American Red Cross.

Myers, W., '07, 1st Lieutenant, Interpreters' Corps.

Norris, J. F., '92, Ph.D., 1895, Lieut. Col., Chemical Warfare Service.

Schultz, E. W., M.D., 1917, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Sharp, R. G., M.D., 1917, American Red Cross.

Smith, D. G., M.D., 1916, Captain, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. No. 33.

Wilson, D. W., former student, 1st Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service.

The following registered at the American University Union in London:

Gorham, L. W., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. No. 33.

Graham, C. F., M.D., 1913, Captain, M. O. R. C., Base Hosp. No. 33.

Perkins, R. G., M.D., 1898, Medical Associate to Scientific
Attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

Post, M. H., M.D., 1908, Captain, M. O. R. C., Base
Hosp. No. 33.

Schmeisser, H. C., '08, M.D., 1912, Captain, M. O. R. C.,
Base Hosp. No. 33.

THE UNIVERSITY

Dean Brush attended the thirty-second annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland at Princeton University on November 29-30, 1918. He read a brief paper on the general topic of the place of the modern languages in American education after the war. Dean Brush also represented the University at the meeting of the Association of American Universities at Boston, Mass., on December 5, 1918.

Professor B. F. Lovelace has been re-elected vice-chairman of the Maryland Section of the American Chemical Society.

Professor G. E. Barnett was chairman of an Emergency Committee formed by the Baltimore Chapter of the Red Cross together with local charitable organizations for the distributing of nursing aid during the recent influenza epidemic.

At the seventy-first meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which was held in Baltimore, December 26-28, 1918, Professor E. F. Buchner delivered an address as retiring vice-president of Section L on "Scientific Contributions of the Educational Survey."

On November 27, 1918, the Johns Hopkins Women's Club was organized at the University. The purpose of the organization is to provide for the welfare and mutual interests of students and other women at the University. The officers of the Club are: Mrs. E. F. Buchner, president; Miss M. Theresa Dallam, B.S., 1916, M.A., 1918, vice-president; Miss Eleanor K. Walker, secretary; Miss Loretta M. Bollman, treasurer.

The establishment of a commercial high school in Baltimore is one of the efforts made toward the reorganization of education to meet after-war needs. Professor E. F. Buch-

ner is serving as a member of a committee of five, including commercial and industrial leaders of the city, which is to formulate the plans for the new high school, for which the city authorities have provided an equipment fund in the budget of 1919, and to submit them to the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore.

Miss Florence E. Bamberger, associate in Education, delivered a series of lectures on elementary education before the city teachers' institute at San Antonio, Texas, in September.

Dr. D. E. Weglein, instructor in Education, was elected president of the Maryland State Teachers' Association at the fifty-first annual meeting which was held in Baltimore, November 29-30, 1918. H. S. West, '93, Ph.D., 1899, principal of the Maryland State Normal School, was elected second vice-president.

Professor E. B. Mathews was engaged during the first part of the past summer in assisting the committee on Geology and Geography of the National Research Council in Washington, and as State Geologist in preparing reports for the Maryland Geological Survey. The latter part of the summer he spent in the Maine woods.

Professor H. F. Reid completed his report on observations at the western front for the National Research Council and then spent the remainder of the summer at Seal Harbor. He is now in Porto Rico, investigating the recent earthquakes for the War Department.

Professor E. W. Berry prepared a report on the marls and limestones of North Carolina for the State Geological Survey, upon the completion of which he went to his summer home at Stonington, Conn.

Professor C. K. Swartz continued his monographic study of the coal measures of western Maryland. He extended the area of his field studies into adjoining portions of western Pennsylvania.

Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., spent the summer in Montana, investigating the stratigraphic and structural geology of probable petroliferous areas.

Dr. O. L. Fassig is in charge of the army aviation school at Waco, Texas.

C. E. Dobbin, graduate student, assisted Dr. Singewald in Montana for part of the summer. For several months he has been engaged in oil investigations in Oklahoma for the United States Geological Survey.

E. H. Spieker, '16, entered the service of the United States Geological Survey last spring and was assigned to oil work in Oklahoma. He later entered the military service but has obtained his discharge and has returned to the University to continue his studies.

J. D. Sears, '13, has returned to complete his work for the doctor's degree after a stay of nearly two years in Costa Rica and Panama, where he was engaged in geological work for the Sinclair-Panama Oil Company. Before his return he also investigated some manganese deposits in those countries for the United States Geological Survey.

Professor J. H. Latané was appointed by Governor Harrington as chairman of the Committee to arrange for the Baltimore celebration of British Day on December 7, 1918.

Professor F. Morley is expected to be elected president of the American Mathematical Society which holds its annual meeting in Chicago in December.

Professor A. B. Coble has been called to the University of Illinois as professor of Mathematics.

F. D. Murnaghan, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed associate in Applied Mathematics at this University.

H. I. Thomsen, Ph.D., 1909, has been appointed lecturer in Mathematics.

Teresa Cohen, M.A., 1915, Ph.D., 1918, has been appointed Alice Freeman Palmer Research Fellow by the authorities of Wellesley College. She will spend the first part of this year at this University and will probably visit some other university later in the year.

Professor P. Haupt has published the following articles: "English 'Coop' = Assyrian 'Quppu'" and "The Sumerian Origin of 'Tun' and 'Barrel'" in the November number of *Modern Language Notes*; "Amoroka and Thalath" in the

October number of the *American Journal of Philology*; "Zerubbabel and Melchizedek" and "Assyrian 'tamêrtu' and Hebrew 'terûmâ'" in the *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research*, vol. ii, no. 2. Professor Haupt also discussed "the name Bethlehem and the crib of Christ" at the first meeting of the University Philological Association on November 15, 1918, and will present the principal paper at the December meeting. He is also engaged at present in the preparation of two books, one on Biblical Archaeology and one on Biblical Poetry. He expects to attend the meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature to be held at Columbia University, December 26-27, 1918.

Dr. F. W. Albright has published "Notes on Egypto-Semitic Etymology, II," in the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* for July, 1918, and "Ninib-Ninurta" in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. 38, part 3.

Dr. F. R. Blake has published a review of Vanoverbergh's *Grammar of Lepanto Igorot as Spoken at Banco* in the current number of the *American Journal of Philology*.

J. E. Snyder, '13, will attend the meeting of the Society of Biblical literature at Columbia University on December 26-27, 1918, and will read a paper on "The Black Tents of Kedar."

The University Circular, No. 306, contains the abstracts of fourteen papers presented by members of the Oriental Seminary before the University Philological Association during the session of 1917-1918.

The address by Professor J. S. Ames before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Virginia on "The Trained Man of Science in the War" was recently published in *Science* at the request of Professor Cattell. Professor Ames is directing the educational work at the Bureau of Standards, and is himself giving two of the courses; one on Physical Optics and one entitled An Introduction to Mathematical Physics. These courses are for the benefit of the members of the staff at the Bureau.

Professor W. J. A. Bliss is conducting the work in undergraduate Physics this year with the aid of Drs. Pfund and Slonimsky and Mr. Hughes.

W. B. Hughes, formerly a graduate student in this University and recently of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., has been appointed instructor in Physics.

H. L. Dryden, '16, M.A., 1918, G. Breit, '18, and W. P. Angel, graduate students, have been given leave of absence for the year to continue their work at the Bureau of Standards. They will continue their work in Physics at the same time under the direction of Professor Ames.

Professor D. S. Johnson spent the months from May to August in the service of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, directing the inspection of the grain fields of the Atlantic states for fungous diseases, and in arranging for demonstrations of methods of disease prevention. Professor Johnson has published a study of the fruits of certain cacti under the title "*Opuntia fulgida*" as Publication No. 269 of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

W. E. Seifriz, B.S., 1916, Bruce Fellow, 1918-1919, spent July, August, and September in field work for the Bureau of Plant Industry on the causes of decay of small fruits during harvesting and marketing. He has published "Studies on the Structure of Protoplasm by the Aid of Microdissection" in the *Biological Bulletin* for June, 1918.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professors G. R. Jones and J. H. Bringhurst had charge of the new surveys of the city limits of Greater Baltimore. Professor Jones received a commission as captain in the Sanitary Corps, U. S. A., and left on November 15, 1918, for Fort Oglethorpe.

G. L. Bryan, B.S., 1917, has been engaged to take up a portion of Professor Jones' classes.

Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven was engaged during the summer in special research work on rifle steels for the Bureau of

Standards and for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, Conn. Since the University opened he has been retained as consulting engineer for the Winchester Arms Company and spends a portion of each week at their plant.

Mr. M. W. Pullen took a special apprenticeship course at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh.

Mr. F. W. Lieberknecht was with the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore, assisting in working up their case for a six-cent fare.

Professor A. G. Christie spent all summer as mechanical engineer for the Machinery Fabrication Department, American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island, Pa. He had charge of the engineering work connected with the complete power equipment of their ships.

Mr. J. C. Smallwood also spent the first part of the summer in engineering work for the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island, Pa. The latter part he spent in consulting work in the canning industry.

Mr. W. J. Dana has withdrawn from the Department of Engineering and has entered the employ of the Telephone Co. at Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. E. Coolidge has been appointed to take up Mr. Dana's work. He is a graduate of Yale University and has had a very extended experience both in commercial work and in teaching. His more recent work was with the Fairbanks Company in Canada on munition work.

The Night Courses for Technical Workers have started again this year. On account of the reduced staff and other activities, several courses have been withdrawn. In spite of this fact and of disturbed war conditions 137 students have registered for these courses.

For the past year the Department of Engineering has been associated with an important activity that has received very little outside attention. This refers to the School for Marine Engineers and Navigation being conducted here and

at the Custom House under the direction of the United States Shipping Board. Courses of six weeks, both day and night, have been given by members of the Department of Engineering and by outside instructors. The Schools have been phenomenally successful. Statistics up to July 1, 1918, showed that 766 students had entered these courses, of whom 200 had received marine licenses. The others are now securing their necessary experience at sea. This is certainly a noteworthy contribution to the merchant marine of this country.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The following public lectures have been given under the auspices of the School of Hygiene and Public Health this year: "The Rise and Progress of Hygiene and Sanitation" by Professor W. T. Sedgwick of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on October 7; "Human Health and the American Engineer" by Professor G. C. Whipple of Harvard University on November 4; and "The Prolongation of Life as a Test of Progress" by Professor W. F. Willcox of Cornell University on December 13. Other lectures are to follow.

The National Academy of Sciences met at the University on November 18, 1918. The following papers were presented by members of the University at the sessions. "Colorimetry of White Surfaces" by Professor A. H. Pfund; "Quantitative Relations between Chromatin and Cytoplasm in the Genus *Arcella*, with their Relations to External Characters" by Dr. R. W. Hegner; "The Physiological Effects of Air-Concussion" by Dr. D. R. Hooker; "Two New Factors in Blood Coagulation" by Professor W. H. Howell; "Hydrocephalus: Experimental and Clinical Study" by Dr. W. E. Dandy; "Clinical and Experimental Observations in Cases of Arterio-Venous and Lymphatico-Venous Fistulae" by Professor W. S. Halsted; and "Recent Epidemics of Pneumonia in Army Camps" by Professor W. G. MacCallum.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

F. T. Stockton, Ph.D., 1911, has published the following articles: "Constitutional Amendments for South Dakota" in the *American Economic Review* for June, 1918, pp. 407-410; "The Jurisdiction of the Molders' Union" in the *International Molders' Journal* for June, 1918, pp. 418-426; "Coöperative Delivery in South Dakota" in the *National Alfalfa Journal* for September, 1918; "Constitutional Amendment in South Dakota" in the *Bulletin of the National Tax Association* for October, 1918, pp. 22-25; and a review of Lutz, *The State Tax Commission*, in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* for July, 1918, p. 217.

F. R. Jones, Ph.D., 1896, has published the Sixth Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau of which he is secretary-treasurer.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, professor of Botany in the University of North Carolina, has recently published the second paper of his large work on the fungi of North Carolina. This paper, "The Lactarias of North Carolina," appears as nos. 1 and 2 of vol. xxxiv of the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, 62 pp. In no. 3 of the *Mitchell Journal* Professor Coker has a short paper on "A Visit to Smith's Island, N. C.," 4 pp.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, professor of Biology, State Normal College, Greensboro, N. C., has recently published the following papers: "On the Use of the Diving Helmet in Marine Biological Work" in the *American Museum Journal* for 1918, 4 pp., 4 figs.; "The Most Remarkable Fishing Net Known—the Spider's Web Net" in the *Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society*, vol. xxi, 2 pp., 2 figs.; "Oral Gestation in the Gaff-Topsail Catfish, *Felichthys felis*," 27 pp., 4 plates and 12 figs.; and "*Sphyræna barracuda*; its

Morphology, Habits, and History," 55 pp., 7 plates, with 25 figs. and 5 text-figs. The last two papers appeared in vol. xii of *Papers from the Department of Marine Biology* (publication No. 252) of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

In *Modern Language Notes* for March, 1918, C. A. Smith, Ph.D., 1893, professor of English at the United States Naval Academy, has an extended review of *The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe*, edited by K. Campbell, Ph.D., 1898, associate professor of English in the University of Texas, and recently published by Ginn and Company, Boston and New York. The opening and conclusion of Professor Smith's review are as follows:—"It is nothing less than an indictment of American scholarship that we should have had to wait so long for an edition adequately introduced and adequately annotated. There has been no lack of articles about Poe, or of highly specialized treatments of minute phases of his work and career. But if you ask, What did Poe mean by this poem or that? What is the central thought of the poem? or, in Poe's own phrase, What is the totality of effect intended? you will find no single volume or edition that even approximately meets your need.

The first distinctive excellence, then, of Dr. Campbell's book, is that it is fearlessly and consistently interpretative. One does not have to agree with all his findings to recognize the wide reading and the resolute individual exegesis that have gone into this part of his work. Criticisms, of course, may be made. . . .

These are minor matters. Dr. Campbell has written a book which, whether viewed as summary or interpretation, will be indispensable to all Poe students and which, as a combination of the two, is without an equal."

Inter-América, a new periodical, contains the following articles by Hopkins men: "La Arqueología como Estudio Liberal," by T. Leslie Shear; "La Ciencia en el Frente," by Joseph S. Ames; "La Significación de la Guerra y el Espíritu de Cooperación Nacional en que debe Conducirse,"

"Parte que Desempeña la Cruz Roja en la Gran Empresa de Libertad," and "La Buena Inteligencia entre Méjico y los Estados Unidos" by President Woodrow Wilson.

The Journal of English and Germanic Philology, vol. xvii, no. 3, contains "Etymological Notes" by E. W. Fay, Ph.D., 1890; "Two Fugitive Poems of Paul Hamilton Hayne" by J. E. Routh, '00, Ph.D., 1905; a review of "Der Alraun" by A. L. T. Starck, '11, Ph.D., 1916; and a review of Dr. C. L. Powell's "English Domestic Relations, 1487-1653."

Dr. Raymond Pearl of the School of Hygiene and Public Health has an article in *The Scientific Monthly*, vol. vii, no. 3, on "The Seasonal Distribution of Swine Breeding."

"Variation and Heredity during the Vegetative Reproduction of *Arcella Dentata*" is the title of an article by Dr. R. W. Hegner in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, September, 1918.

Modern Philology for November, 1918, contains "Studies in Balzac. II; Critical Analysis of Realism" by E. P. Dargan, Ph.D., 1906; and "Pelles, Pellinor, and Pellean in the Old French Arthurian Romances. II" by J. D. Bruce, Ph.D., 1894.

"Boccaccio, Hans Sachs, and *The Bramble Briar*" by H. M. Belden, Ph.D., 1895, appeared in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association* for September, 1918.

Modern Language Notes for November, 1918, contains a review of L. M. Larson's "The King's Mirror," by L. M. Hollander, '01, Ph.D., 1905; a review of Ruth Shepard Phelps, "An Italian Grammar," by G. Gruenbaum, Ph.D., 1912; "A Note on the *Epistolae Ho-Eliauae*" by D. S. Blondheim, '06, Ph.D., 1910; Brief Mention of Martin William Steinke's "Edward Young's 'Conjectures on Original Composition' in England and Germany" by Professor J. W. Bright; and of C. T. Winchester's "William Wordsworth. How to Know Him" by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913.

The December number contains "The Authorship of 'MacFlecknoe,'" by H. M. Belden, Ph.D., 1895; "A Ger-

man Version of 'Joseph Andrews,' " by Professor W. Kurrelmeyer; "Notes on the West-Saxon Psalms" by Professor J. W. Bright and R. L. Ramsay, Ph.D., 1905; a review of M. Romera Navarro's "El Hispanismo en Norte America" by Dr. E. Buceta; a review of "The Cambridge History of English Literature," vols. XIII and XIV by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; "Note on Lodowick Brysket" by Professor Mustard; Brief Mention of Theodore Brown Hewitt's "Paul Gerhardt as a Hymn Writer and his Influence on English Hymnody" by Professor J. W. Bright; and of William A. Hervey's "Syllabus and Selected Bibliography of Lessing, Goethe, and Schiller," by Professor W. Kurrelmeyer.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; G. E. Snavelly, '01, Ph.D., 1908, secretary-treasurer, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipsecomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

ALUMNI NOTES

Major J. P. Hill, '00, has been made a lieutenant-colonel. He is now overseas with the Twenty-ninth Division.

Major J. M. Mullen, '99, late judge-advocate at Camp Meade, Md., was from latest reports also overseas.

T. Wood Clarke, M.D., 1902, is medical director of the Baby Welfare Committee of Utica, N. Y. Dr. Clarke is also attending pediatricist to Faxon and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals, and chairman of the Section on Pediatrics of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

J. E. Routh, '00, Ph.D., 1905, has been appointed to the Sidney Lanier Chair of English at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. J. W. R. Sumwalt, '96, has been in charge of an evangelistic campaign in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Crane, '07, has returned to his home in Baltimore to recuperate from his wounds received during the successful drive on the western front.

G. L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D., 1900, has been made a member of the Maryland Council of Defense.

S. B. Sonneborn, '93, president of Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc., was recently, in honor of his twenty-five years of service with the Company, presented with a

bronze group by his employees, a bronze bust by the board of directors, and an etching by his sales force. In offering our congratulations to Mr. Sonneborn we might also add that he has always been a loyal alumnus of the Johns Hopkins University.

J. A. Sayler, '02, has been appointed United States Commissioner for Maryland.

Major S. S. Janney, '95, was appointed second in command of the 313th Regiment, "Baltimore's Own," shortly before the signing of the armistice.

Lieutenant J. S. Short, '15, has been overseas with the 114th Field Artillery, Thirtieth Division, A. E. F. This is the so-called "Wildcat" Division.

R. W. Hammack, M.D., 1911, Captain, M. O. R. C., has been stationed with Mobile Hospital, No. 1, A. E. F.

E. E. Perkins, Jr., B.S., 1917, who was commissioned second lieutenant at Fort Sill, Okla., during the summer, was at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., in October. Second Lieutenant A. B. Junkins, B.S., 1917, was also stationed there.

B. J. Vos, Ph.D., 1892, professor of German at the University of Indiana, has been appointed attaché at the American Legation, The Hague, Holland.

T. Yokoyama, Ph.D., 1915, is now with the Bureau of Agricul-

ture, Commerce, and Industry of Seoul, Korea.

W. D. Webb, former student, is now located at the Du Pont Hotel, Penniman, Va.

Ethel D. Kanton, Ph.D., 1917, is an assistant in English in the State Normal College, Greensboro, N. C.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, intended to spend the summer at Nassau, Bahama Islands, studying sharks under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Submarine activity off the Atlantic Coast caused a change in his plans, however, and he spent the summer at the American Museum of Natural History working on volume iii of the Bibliography of Fishes under the editorship of Professor Bashford Dean and Dr. C. R. Eastman.

H. V. Wilson, '83, Ph.D., 1888, professor of Zoology in the University of North Carolina, has by a unanimous vote of the faculty council of that institution been made a Kenan Professor. The interest on the Kenan Fund, a bequest to the University by Mrs. Henry M. Flagler in honor of her father, is to be used to establish Kenan Professorships which are to be filled by the most eminent teachers and scholars in the University. Professor Wilson was the first of five professors to be so honored.

W. Snowden, Jr., '03, has been promoted to be captain. He is connected with the 315th Infantry, A. E. F., and has been "over there" since July, 1918.

Rev. T. S. Will, '10, is now in charge of the Church of Our Saviour, Broadway and McElderry St., Baltimore, Md.

W. D. Sutton, '14, has entered the Chaplains' School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

F. W. Sutton, '18, is "over there" with the U. S. Marine Corps.

Rev. A. C. Dieffenbach, '98, is editor of *The Christian Register*, with offices at 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

H. T. Marshall, '94, M.D., 1898, has recently been elected to the State Board of Health of Virginia, to the Sub-Committee of the State Board of Health on Tuberculosis, and to the Advisory Council of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. At a meeting of this last Association in March, 1918, Dr. Marshall presented a paper on "Lymphadenoma." In May, 1918, he addressed the Phi Rho Sigma at the University of Virginia on "Medicine and Human Freedom."

Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Janney, '95, Major R. C. Stewart, '92, Lieutenant J. A. D. Penniman, '14, and Sergeant A. R. Gminder, '14, have been heard from since the signing of the armistice.

H. Barksdale, former student, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Bordeaux, France.

H. A. Bumstead, '91, professor of Physics at Yale University, has been sent to London as the representative of the National

Research Council. His official title is Scientific Attaché.

L. J. Briggs, Ph.D., 1901, N. E. Dorsey, '93, Ph.D., 1897, and C. W. Waidner, '96, Ph.D., 1898, are members of a special committee of the National Research Council on aeronautic instruments.

E. B. Rosa, Ph.D., 1891, and G. W. Vinal, former student, are members of a special sub-committee at the bureau of the National Research Council.

C. T. Hutchinson, Ph.D., 1889, has been secretary of the National Research Council since its organization in April, 1916.

C. Kinsley, former student, is a member of the special Chicago sub-committee of the National Research Council.

H. Pender, '98, Ph.D., 1901, professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, is a member of the Committee on Research in Educational Institutions in the National Research Council.

E. P. Hyde, '00, Ph.D., 1906, director of the Nela Research Laboratory, is chairman of a sub-committee of the National Research Council on the study of Monoculars vs. Binoculars.

H. E. Ives, Ph.D., 1908, is chairman of a sub-committee of the National Research Council on Visibility.

L. G. Hoxton, Ph.D., 1916, took part in the Eclipse Expedition to the Pacific Coast in June, 1918.

F. A. Ferguson, assistant in Physics, 1914-16, has accepted

the position as professor of Physics at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Lucy Wilson, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed instructor in Physics at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

E. O. Hulburt, '11, Ph.D., 1915, has been promoted to a captaincy in the Signal Corps, Research Division, A. E. F.

W. S. Gorton, '08, Ph.D., 1914, is giving a course in Calculus at the Bureau of Standards as a part of the educational courses directed by Professor Ames.

F. Reeves, Ph.D., 1916, returned from Panama early in the summer and then made a reconnaissance of the oil shale deposits of the northern Rocky Mountain States for the United States Geological Survey. Upon his return he spent a short time in the field in West Virginia and has now gone to Texas for the Survey.

M. I. Goldman, Ph.D., 1913, who has been engaged in oil investigations for the United States Geological Survey in Oklahoma for some time, has completed that work and has recently gone to Texas for similar work.

H. Bassler, Ph.D., 1913, spent the summer in charge of a United States Geological Survey field party in Wyoming studying the geology and oil structures.

G. E. Dorsey, '14, Ph.D., 1918, has joined the geologic staff of the Carter Oil Company of Oklahoma.

Grace A. Dunn, Ph.D., 1915, spent the months of June to September inclusive in the investigation of the black mold rot or "leak" of strawberries for the Bureau of Plant Industry at

Washington. In November Dr. Dunn will take up the investigation of the value to plants of certain potash-bearing deposits of the Atlantic coastal region.

MARRIAGES

G. L. Bryan, Jr., B.S., 1917, to Miss Frances Hilda Harrington of Cambridge, Md., on October 17, 1918.

W. C. Gardner, '98, to Miss Catherine Harrison McKim

Coeke of Virginia, on October 19, 1918.

H. H. Hopkins, B.S., 1918, to Miss Ada Clara Wimmer of Baltimore, Md., on November 18, 1918.

DEATHS

J. P. Campbell, '85, Ph.D., 1888, on December 3, 1918.

P. J. Cassidy, M.D., 1898, on June 28, 1918.

J. A. Etheridge, M.D., 1916, on October 7, 1918.

H. W. Keating, '91, on October 22, 1918.

J. G. Long, M.D., 1916, on October 24, 1918.

J. L. Nichols, M.D., 1897, on June 17, 1918.

W. T. Parsons, '03, M.D., 1907, on November 30, 1918.

J. E. Richardson, Jr., '13, on October 24, 1918.

R. H. Scott, former student, on October 14, 1918.

C. M. Stearns, '98, on September 28, 1918.

H. D. Taylor, M.D., 1914, on October 8, 1918.

N. F. Twigg, M.D., 1917, on October 10, 1918.

W. H. White, M.D., 1907, on May 9, 1918.

BIRTHS

To A. F. Gorton, '12, Ph.D., 1915, and Mrs. Gorton, a son on July 19, 1918.

To G. C. Dohme, '98, M.D., 1902, and Mrs. Dohme, a son on November 20, 1918.

To J. E. Uhler, '13, and Mrs. Uhler, a son in November, 1918.

To the late A. H. Clark, M.D., 1915, and Mrs. Clark, Ph.D., 1913, a daughter on May 15, 1918.

BOOK REVIEWS

Outlines of Theoretical Chemistry.

By FREDERICK H. GETMAN.
Second Edition. John Wiley &
Sons, Inc. New York. 1918.

In a consideration of the above book it is necessary to bear in mind that it is intended strictly to meet the requirements of students beginning the study of physical chemistry. From this standpoint it may be said to constitute a satisfactory text book.

Throughout the book there are numerous simplifying sketches and explanatory diagrams that must prove of great aid to a student in obtaining a mental picture of the phenomena under study. The physical chemical laws are also applied to well known chemical reactions thereby making the subject matter more real and concrete. This same effect is also obtained by the use of many well selected problems. In the mind of the reviewer this constitutes one of the most desirable features of the work.

Before the undesirable features of the book are discussed it would be well to state that they are present in so many of the text books of physical chemistry that it is hardly fair to discuss them unless it is clearly understood that they are not limited to Getman's work alone.

The first point concerns itself with the importance of adhering to a chronological order of presentation in an elementary text book. The reviewer feels that not only does such an order

mitigate against clearness, but that very often it prevents the student from realizing and grasping the most salient features of the problem. For example, in the mind of the reviewer, it would have been better for Getman to have placed his chapter on the "Brownian Movement" before the chapter devoted to the gas laws. In this way the kinetic theory would become something more than a mere product of the mind, and a student could not help but be impressed with the situation. Other chapters might be cited where the effect was that of producing lack of clearness due to a modification of ideas in the process of chronological development.

The other point that occurred to the reviewer as being worthy of note is the question as to what extent the viewpoint of thermodynamics should be employed in an elementary text book. While it is true that a thermodynamic method is more abstract and less capable of making use of the imagination than a purely kinetic consideration, it is true that the former method is at present our most powerful and widely used tool in dealing with chemical problems. It is therefore an open question whether a modern text of physical chemistry can afford to neglect this side or at least treat it in an entirely superficial manner.

WALTER A. PATRICK,
Professor of Physical Chem-
istry, Johns Hopkins
University.

NECROLOGY

ADMONT HALSEY CLARK, M.D.,
1915

Admont Halsey Clark, associate professor of Pathology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, died in the Johns Hopkins Hospital on October 13, 1918, from pneumonia following influenza.

Dr. Clark was born in Japan; his parents are missionaries in that country, and several other members of his family have spent their lives in the Far East in missionary or educational work. At the age of thirteen he came to the United States and entered school in Oberlin, Ohio, where his uncle is professor of Chemistry at Oberlin College. He received the degree of A.B. at Oberlin in 1910, and the degree of M.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1915. After graduation he entered the department of pathology as instructor. He was also consulting pathologist at the Baltimore City Hospital, Bay View, and at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

In 1917 he married Janet Howell, Ph.D., 1913, daughter of Dr. William H. Howell, assistant director of the School of Hygiene. A daughter was born to them on May 15, 1918.

Dr. Clark never went through a school performing only the prescribed amount of work. From the time he came to the United States he paid for his

own education wholly or in part each year by engaging in many kinds of work, both in the summer vacations and through the academic year. During his medical school course he was constantly undertaking research experiments in one department or another. The year before his graduation he presented a paper on venous blood pressure and its clinical significance. He also began a series of experiments, which extended over three years, on certain functions of the pancreas and their relation to diabetes,—experiments which required a high degree of mechanical skill and ingenuity as well as imagination, and which formed probably his most important original scientific work.

After the United States entered the war, he obtained a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, but the Hospital refused to release him for field duty. For the last few months he had been working chiefly on problems arising in the army camps, and particularly on the toxins produced by some of the microorganisms causing epidemic pneumonia.

Dr. Clark had remarkable ability to carry an extraordinary amount of routine work without losing energy or enthusiasm for research investigations. He was also able to communicate his en-

thusiasm to students and assistants. His modesty concealed from all but eyewitnesses his own share in many a successful experiment. While it was difficult to separate him from the laboratory for pleasure or recreation, those who succeeded will remember his delightful social personality and his keen enjoyment of outdoor life.

About a year ago one of his professors said of him: "He is not only a hard worker and the most conscientious man I have ever seen, but a genius besides."

His death at the age of thirty and near the beginning of his productive career is a great loss not only to his friends but to the University.

W. P. FINNEY, JR., M.D., 1916.

JOHN GABRIEL LONG, M.D., 1916

John Gabriel Long, M.D., 1916, died at his home in Lancaster, Pa., October 24, 1918, of pneumonia following influenza. Dr. Long was born in Lancaster in 1891. His early education was in the public schools of Lancaster, and he was graduated from the Lancaster High School in 1907. He later entered Franklin and Marshall College and graduated from that institution in 1912. He then entered the Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University and was graduated there in 1916. After finishing his medical course he served as interne and later as resident surgeon at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore. He was

commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., in May, 1918, and was ordered to duty at the War Demonstration Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City. While there he acted as instructor in the Carrel-Dakin Method of Treating Infected Wounds. Lieutenant Long was married to Miss Elizabeth Baumler of Lancaster on June 22, 1918. While at the Rockefeller Institute he was called home on account of the illness of his wife. He later contracted influenza which was complicated with pneumonia, and after a brief illness succumbed.

In his work at the medical school, Dr. Long showed himself to be a man of marked ability. In his work in his chosen profession he promised to reach and attain early recognition of his earnest and efficient work. In his work at the Rockefeller Institute as instructor to the army surgeons he was extremely adaptable and was well thought of by every officer passing through the course. The members of the staff lost a faithful and lovable co-worker.

G. A. STEWART, '07, M.D., 1911.

Major, M. O. R. C.

WALTER CLARK HAUPT, PH.D.,
1908, M.D., 1914

The director of the Neurological Institute, New York, Dr. Joseph Collins, has prefixed to the first volume of *Neurological Clinics* published by the Insti-

tute a page containing the following tribute to Walter Clark Haupt, Ph.D., 1908, M.D., 1914.

WALTER CLARK HAUPT

In Memoriam

The pleasure incident to the work which these pages represent was marred by the death of one of our most valued assistants, a young man of rare gifts and great promise. The satisfaction in doing it was steeped in despair, for we knew that soon he must die. It was he alone, though he shared our certain knowledge, who comported himself as though he would live the days allotted to man by the psalmist. He had been our intimate worker for two years. We had come to know his actual and

potential possessions and we looked forward with confidence to their display, for the benefit of the sick and the poor, who made a singular appeal to him, and to whom he gave unsparingly his sympathy, his kindliness, and his talents. He had concealed from us only his surpassing courage, his marvelous equanimity. He took life joyously, a light in his eye and a smile on his face, and he went to death like an Olympian youth bounding over a hurdle.

Friendship with him was a privilege, collaboration an inspiration, coöperation an incentive.

Insatiabiliter deflebitur aeternumque
null dies nobis maerorum pectore demet.

—*Lucretius*.



KIRBY FLOWER SMITH, 1862-1918

(Photo by Bachrach)

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VII

MARCH, 1919

No. 3

IN MEMORIAM

K. F. S.

Purples and crimsons fleck the Iliad's roll,
But Homer's sunlight has no tinge of red
Whene'er it plays on Nestor's good grey head,
His fluent wisdom, and his wassail bowl.

But when we ope the Odyssean scroll,
And share the banquet the brave Pylian spread,
One form we miss—Antilochos is dead—
And human sorrows touch the human soul.

The title Nestor has become too cheap,
And so I fretted when the lapse of years
Brought me the name that many dolts have borne;

But I have learned to weep with them that weep,
And understand old Nestor's ceaseless tears,
For I have an Antilochos to mourn.

—BASIL LANNEAU GILDERSLEEVE.

KIRBY FLOWER SMITH

By WILFRED P. MUSTARD

Collegiate Professor of Latin, Johns Hopkins University

KIRBY FLOWER SMITH, professor of Latin in the Johns Hopkins University, died very suddenly at his home in Baltimore on Friday, December 6, 1918.

He was born at Pawlet, Vermont, December 6, 1862, the son of Henry H. and Julia (Flower) Smith. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1884, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the same institution in 1910. The first year after his graduation he spent in his father's law-office; but, like his favorite poet Ovid, he was a bitter disappointment to his father, and could find little to attract him in "the lawless science of our law." Coming to Johns Hopkins in 1885, he settled down to the old Classical triad, Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit—and it was strong meat in those days—receiving his Ph.D. in 1889. He was immediately made an instructor on the Classical staff, and, in spite of various tempting calls from other colleges and universities, he remained in service here till the day of his death. In 1914–1915 he was granted leave of absence to serve as director of the School of Classical Studies in the American Academy in Rome.

He began his work as a teacher in the Collegiate Department, and many an undergraduate of the nineties can date his discovery that Latin need not be wholly devoid of human interest, can even trace a love of some bit of Horace, or Catullus, or Lucretius, to one of the dingy lecture-rooms of those early Spartan days. He was the most popular teacher of undergraduates the University ever had. And, after all, your undergraduate is the best judge of the teacher, or of the man.

He was a very thorough and exact scholar, and one of the best-read men I ever knew. He had an unusual knowledge of both Greek and Roman literature—unusual even among specialists—and he had added to this a very wide acquaintance with the great modern books, especially in English, French, and Italian. Many a colleague or graduate student whose work lay entirely outside of the Latin Seminary will remember his readiness to lay down his own work and help to tackle some other man's problem. We have no professor of Comparative Literature here; but, with him, we hardly needed one. He had an enviable command of spoken French and Italian. On a week's notice, he would have made a first-rate professor of Italian.

He was an excellent university lecturer, with a gift of clear and accurate expression, always lightened by some witty turn or happy illustration. As a public speaker he was unusually effective, and his popular lectures on some of the Greek and Roman poets were in very wide demand. And wherever he went he made a host of new friends. Members of our Phi Beta Kappa Society still tell of the annual banquet of 1910, when a great company had assembled to hear an address from President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton. At the last moment President Wilson had to cancel his engagement, and the committee appealed—as committees in distress had a way of appealing—to "Kirby Smith." And "Kirby Smith" came on with a delightful paper on the poet Martial; and every man speedily forgot his disappointment, and every man voted that dinner one of the best the Society had ever held. And at the annual meetings of the American Philological Association—those grim mid-winter festivals where stern sons of duty meet together and read severely technical papers till even the most resolute virtue weakens and the company grows thinner and thinner—when "Kirby Smith's" paper was due, even the weakest and most recreant of us could take fresh heart. And then the slackers would come sneaking in from the corridors and smoking-rooms and committee-rooms and throng the hall.

As the director of a Latin Seminary he often had to lecture on subjects which were very uninteresting or even distasteful to himself. But these things were necessary for the training of his students; so he did them, and did them well. And even the most arid fields of Classical learning were possible of cultivation under his guidance. From his published writings he will be known mainly as a student of the Elegy and of Rhetoric; but I think his special interest was always the Drama. He was very strong on Folklore and on Magic, and he never lost his interest in the Fairy Tale.

He was an excellent translator, and often added a special interest to his lectures by reading some of his own translations in prose or verse. Even the austere *American Journal of Philology* could depart from its usual practice and allow him to make quotations from Tibullus or Ovid in an English verse form. During his year of residence in Rome he finished an original poem on the story of *Numa and Egeria*. This was privately printed for a few of his friends. Last May, after the great disaster of Caporetto, he gave a public reading of this poem in Baltimore for the benefit of the Italian refugees; and it is pleasant to remember his surprise and delight at realizing some 3,000 lire for the war relief of a land and people he loved.

His published work was very carefully finished—with as much attention paid to form and style as to the matter—and even those of us who were closest to him hardly realized how much he had done. He never was in haste to rush into print; indeed most of his work is of the sort which can be built up only out of long years of wide reading. And he usually let one thing go only because he was anxious to get at something else. His great edition of the *Elegies of Tibullus* (1913) would be in itself a stately monument for any Classical scholar; and it is a peculiarly fitting monument for him, for every page of the introduction and commentary is instinct with his own delightful personality. When he felt it necessary, he could deal with the severest details of technical scholarship: *Archaisms of Terence Mentioned in the Commentary of*

Donatus, Some Irregular Forms of the Elegiac Distich, a review of Zielinski's *Clauselgesetz in Ciceros Reden*—"a long review, which was the first fitting introduction of that brilliant and important work to the English-speaking world, and which was found useful and suggestive even to those who knew the original." But it is characteristic of the man that most of his studies treat of subjects which make a more direct appeal to the imagination: *An Historical Study of the Werwolf in Literature*, *A Legend of the Alban Lake*, *The Tale of Gyges and the King of Lydia*, *Pupula Duplex*, *Beauty versus Magic in the Court of Love*. His last, unfinished, paper was entitled, *How to Go Invisible*. He wrote a number of articles for the *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* (Edinburgh, 1908 ff.), on such subjects as *The Ages of Man*, *Greek and Roman Magic*, *The Roman Drama*, *Hecate's Suppers*. He recently published several of his popular lectures: *Propertius: A Modern Lover in the Augustan Age*, *Martial the Epigrammatist*, *The Poet Ovid*, *The Mediaeval Tradition of Vergil*. It is hoped that some of these scattered studies can be brought together and reprinted, if only as a memorial for his students and friends.

Professor Smith was a lover of books—of beautiful books as well as of things which were interesting or important—and the happy possessor of a very large and well-selected library. His taste and judgment in such matters were unusually good; and he had wasted very little money in buying his experience, for he began collecting early, and even acquired a great many of his treasures at a period when he had very little money to waste. On his many visits to England and Italy and France he always found something to add to his store; and all his books—even the rarest and most precious of them—were always at the service of his friends. As many of them as possible were gathered in one large sunny room; there he was at his best, there he loved to be. Those of us who knew him best knew him in that delightful place; and I can think of him as the old Renaissance poet thought of the brother he had

loved and lost—"the accomplished orator . . . who knew all law and all history, who was loved of all the Muses, who spent his days and nights in study, sitting among his books like a Consul among the Senators, and asking each in turn what advice or information it could give:

lucra nihil curans, nihil emolumenta, sedebat
inter mille libros, velut in coetu atque corona
mille Senatorum Consul, quid sentiat unus
quisque super rerum causis et origine tota
luce rogans et nocte domi, quam plurima chartis
lucubrata diu mandans studioque reponens
multa gravi, quae forte sequens mirabitur aetas."

He was the most genial and affable of men, with a host of friends in the University and in the city—the kind of man that appeals alike to the scholar and to the man in the street, the kind of man little children run to instinctively. He was always "good company," always full of wit and anecdote, always had a cheery greeting and a hearty laugh. Every man who ever worked in McCoy Hall knows that laugh. We of the Classical Department never failed to hear it, if only when it came from his daily conference with Dr. Gildersleeve. For we all knew him as Gildersleeve's special and peculiar favorite, the nearest and dearest of all his long roll of students, the most closely akin to the master himself.

He married, in 1893, Charlotte, daughter of Edmund Law Rogers, of Baltimore, and he is survived by his wife, one son, Edmund (A.B., Hopkins, 1917), and a daughter.

This is not conventional writing—but Kirby Flower Smith was unique, and I was so close to him for many years that I cannot trust myself yet to speak of him as I should. He was one of the earliest and staunchest friends I had from the time I first came as an alien and a stranger into this community, and I owe more to him, to his help and his example, than to any living man. Others will pay more formal or more adequate tribute to his brilliant and ardent spirit, to his rare qualities as a scholar and as a man; I

have written only for our own alumni, I have written for his friends. No alumnus of the University was more generally beloved, none will be more generally mourned.

IN MEMORIAM: K. F. S.

By EDWARD LUCAS WHITE, '88

When Alexander died before his prime,
His men were overwhelmed with dismay,
Incredulous that he was dead and they
Without him in a lonely, alien clime.
But though revived from this, no after time
Could quench or lessen, soften or allay
Their sorrow for the loss of half his day,
The years that would have made him more sublime.

So, when death robbed me of my best-loved friend,
At first my own grief choked me through my tears
To lose the comradeship we two had shared;
But now I mourn what nothing can amend,
Mankind's lost harvest of his unlived years,
The work for which he had but just prepared.

KIRBY FLOWER SMITH

By B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR., '94

TWO friends of the late Kirby Flower Smith were standing near his grave as all that was earthly was being lowered into its last resting place. One said: "It is more than a tragedy to see laid away in the dust such a library of information." The other replied: "It is inconceivable that an all-wise God could suffer the boredom of eternity without having spirits like Kirby's around him."

His spirit was as rare as a day in June, but the term 'library of information' does not adequately describe an 'unrivalled royalty of thought' levying tribute upon learning, only to distribute it again to others irradiated with the strange charm of his own personality. Wide learning he had but he was not unduly beholden to it. It was the keen appreciation, the refining spirit, the dainty taste which made Kirby's presence a delight and his learning unlike that of other men. The "library" may have been sealed forever, but it is difficult for a man of feeling and imagination to conceive of the death of Kirby's spirit. His was a very vivid and real personality. One does not think of him as exemplifying energy and its eternal conservation, but as an illuminant passing down the long corridors of time with undiminished luster. His mind teemed with fancy, wit, and the spirit of poetry—all that was intellectually delightful and stimulating. He was the re-incarnation of an Elizabethan spirit. A talk with him left one in a state of mental excitement. He illuminated the most ordinary talk with a touch of learning; he did more—he illuminated learning itself.

Kirby was at his best when his mind was free and he wanted to play. He was a charming companion. For nearly twenty years he had been a member of the P. L. (Politico-Literary) Club, composed of a small group of university pro-

fessors, lawyers, doctors, and business men with some taste for the good things in literature and the better things in politics. All the members were strongly attached to him and he to them. Few missed the meetings when Kirby was to "read his paper." Mental food and a rare vintage of intellectual wine awaited them, together with a sense of gay companionship. These were memorable evenings. I think Kirby, in turn, was stimulated by our high regard for him, and that in the warmth of our esteem he expanded, reflected, and shone at his best.

His subjects covered a wide range. The Oxyrhynchus Papyri were a never-ending source of delight. From out these amazing old Greek manuscripts, recovered at Behnesa, Egypt, the ancient Oxyrhynchus, scholars of the modern world were digging information of historic, economic, scientific, and literary value. No doubt Kirby did his share of this digging, but he also possessed a twinkle in his eye for the "rejected manuscripts"—documents unworthy of the attention of a pure scientist—love letters, invitations to dinner, the solemn letters of merchants, and the gossipy letters of friends. From them he reconstructed before our eyes the life of the day, showing how permanent through the centuries are the instincts, customs, and thoughts of men and women. He always translated freely into the ordinary language of our day. He devoted one whole evening to this subject, and for many months the Oxyrhynchus Papyri were an unfailing source of delight and fun to our Club, for Kirby rarely came to a meeting without some especially delicious tit-bit.

One evening he announced his intention of reading at a future date a paper on "Profanity." When the evening came there was a full attendance. The paper was entitled *Concerning the Natural History of Profanity*. It has been often misquoted, I find, as "A Cursory History of Profanity." He had gathered together samples of the emotional expletives of men in languages living and dead. These in a very solemn manner and with the air of a philologist he first

classified, and then analyzed, showing the origin and purposes of profanity, and differentiating between that which was good, well-considered, and properly directed and that which was merely coarse, ill-considered, and purposeless.

His paper began: "Profanity is primeval, universal, sempiternal. It is almost as old as language itself. Born soon after the first men discovered and made their god, this wayward child of faith has never ceased to grow and thrive. Religions are born and die, empires rise and fall, civilizations wax and wane, but everywhere and all the time is profanity."

A bibliography of the subject was then given, and the author rendered unqualified praise to the psychological discovery of Professor Patrick that the "most conspicuous cause of profanity is the combination of a feeling of helplessness with an overpowering desire to bring about a given result."

Through the languages of Greece and Rome, of Italy, Spain, and France, through ancient and modern English to plain American, he led us with a wealth of illustration. Toward the end of his scholarly discourse he pointed out that while the emotions have contributed to the vitality of profanity, they have never contributed much in the way of vocabulary and style. He commended Friar John and his co-workers, artists and "connoisseurs in the art of combination, who deal with their subject not passionately after the manner of the choleric swearer, or vainly and thoughtlessly after the manner of the habitual swearer, but deliberately, thoughtfully, and, as it were, lovingly; devoting all their rare gifts in this sphere to the uplifting of the swear-and curse-word from a mere formula of emotion, a mere symptom of linguistic impotence, to a criterion of style in the realm of conscious rhetoric, an organ of expression capable within its own peculiar sphere of reflecting more delicate shades of thought than can be rendered by the expressive but after all somewhat restricted phrase 'well, I'll be damned.'"

Kirby was in Rome during the first year of the European War. He came back full of indignation against the Germans. He had always regarded them, I think, as intellectual barbarians. His was the Latin type of mind. Nothing that they did surprised him, but he was in a constant state of indignation concerning their acts and their point of view. Their "Kultur" was to him shop-window dressing—the sort of thing which a stupid man consciously puts forward with the hope of attracting the attention of passers-by. He himself exemplified, I think, true culture more than any man I have known, excepting perhaps his chief, Dr. Gildersleeve. I remember that the latter once said in the course of a casual conversation, "Culture is a term much abused by women's clubs; true culture is the substance of things which a gentleman has forgotten." I have never forgotten that definition. Culture is the sub-conscious part of a man; it is not a thing of which he is aware. Incidentally, this saying of Dr. Gildersleeve was quoted recently by Secretary Baker in the presence of President Wilson. The latter said, I am told, that it was one of the pleasantest things he had heard during the war.

The friendship between Kirby and his intellectual father, Dr. Gildersleeve, was a beautiful thing. To hear Kirby quote from Dr. Gildersleeve, as he frequently did, was a joy in itself. Apparently neither the decalogue nor mathematical demonstration was to be considered as worthy of the same consideration. "Ipse dixit"—Dr. Gildersleeve had said it—and in quoting him Kirby beamed with an affectionate interest which is not always displayed by those who give faith to the other authorities mentioned above.

But I am digressing. While Kirby was in Rome he conceived the idea of reconstructing the story of Numa and Egeria from occasional references in classical literature. This was something of a task in itself; but he went further. As a labor of love for the members of the Club with whom he had spent so many happy hours, he decided to present the story to them in verse. Most of it was written in

Rome under the inspiration of Roman ruins and Italian skies. "Roman ruins" is perhaps an ill-advised term. Ancient Rome rose from its ruins for him—I can see Kirby standing on the Capitol Hill; below him ancient Rome, her forum, her temples, her baths, her theatres, and her homes sprang from the ground. Along the Via Lata passed the plebeians of the city, the soldiers of the legions, marines from the galleys, men from all parts of the world. The Empire lived. But Kirby could do more. By a shift of thought, he could reconstruct in detail the life of the Republic and the early days of Rome.

It was under this inspiration that *Numa and Egeria* was written. I am not capable of passing upon its literary or scholarly value. I can only speak of its effect upon the Club members. With the charm of manner that was one of his richest possessions, he read to us his "labor of love." One could have heard a pin drop. Numa, the peasant boy, and his dog became realities—the dog

" who snapped at flies
Amid his fitful dozing, or, stirred to bold emprise,
Pursued some dipping swallow, as though he really thought
His graceful winged quarry might actually be caught."

Egeria, the goddess, her grotto and her "alluring fountain"—all came clearly before us. We literally felt the night under the Latin skies.

"The gurgling brook grew drowsy, the moon passed overhead,
The fire-flies ceased their torch-dance, and twinkled home to bed."

We lived in the far distant past, and a sigh of evident relief went round at the happy ending of this wonderful romance.

Numa and Egeria was later privately printed, and the almost boyish pleasure that Kirby took in his copy of his own poem is now a source of deep gratification to those who held so genuine a regard for him.

From what has been said, it should not be assumed that his mind was always at play in our Club meetings. I have

been speaking only of one of his phases—to us, perhaps, the most charming. He was a never-ending and never-failing source of information. He discussed very seriously and in an interesting and scholarly way the many and diversified subjects which were presented in papers or reports, frequently illuminating his discussions by a reference to some incident of history or by a quotation from some ancient Greek or Roman.

As I have said before, his own subjects covered an interesting range. *The Tale of Gyges and the King of Lydia*; *Propertius, a Modern Lover in the Augustan Age*; *The Poet Ovid*; *Love and Magic—a New Version of an Old Story*; *A Chapter in the History of the Evil Eye*; *A Roman Dinner Party*; *Some Recollections of an Old Johns Hopkins Student*—are all on the files of the Club. Some, of course, have already been published; all will be published in a volume the P. L. Club has in contemplation, to be dedicated to one who after many years of the closest companionship has suffered the greatest loss of all.

On February twentieth next, Kirby is scheduled to read another paper before the P. L. Club. The subject which he selected for this year is *How to Go Invisible*. Strange suggestion! Yet, after all, it recalls what was said at the outset of this paper: "It is inconceivable that an all-wise God could suffer the boredom of eternity without having spirits like Kirby's around him."

KIRBY FLOWER SMITH: IN MEMORIAM

By CAROL WIGHT, ex-'00

Spirantesque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver

—JUVENAL.

Dead leaves and shivering winds and suns that shed
Chill rays and sombre, bidding day depart,—
How chimes your wistful mood to his tired heart
Who seeks these wintry woods to mourn a friend!

Fondly we deem our wit can weigh the worth
Of the rare soul that's gone. Too late we see
No scale can rate life's rich infinity
Reserved for heaven and only loaned to earth.

Still the gods tarry. We live not alone.
The fields, the woods, are haunted as of yore.
The lightest touch may open heaven's door
Whence kindred spirits claim us as their own.

Tomorrow calls our comrade of today;
That little world each lives in fades so soon,—
Ah, why, when life attains its perfect noon,
Must unheard voices lure our love away?

Was it the nymph by him so sweetly sung,
Egeria,—she whose life and charm attest
How all he thought and wrought was of the best
And how high hearts with gathering years grow young?

I know not, yet that wood was filled for me,
With loved familiar forms in old world guise
Who at the thought of him before my eyes
Rose as when he described them; I could see

Martial appear and pensively remark:
"Wit, scholar, teacher, poet,—all combined
In him to charm and edify mankind,—
Ah, how the world his lamp lit up grows dark!"

While Plautus, sparkling on from line to line,
Said: "I have lost my own identity,
For whether he is I or I am he,
No god can tell, his wit so matches mine!"

"With flowering crocus be his urn adorned
And Spring perpetual!" cried a voice of might.
"All heaven puts on a garment of delight
When souls like his on earth are loved and mourned!"

Then chimed a lyre so silver-clear and fine
That all that wood with melody grew sweet
As of wild violets flowering at my feet,—
And whose the hand, Tibullus, whose but thine?

"A white-homed village in green mountains shrined,
A sky so blue it seems cerulean fire,
Cool-bubbling brooks whose murmurs never tire,
Dim woods whose mystery leaves the world behind.

Each day such scenes of cloud and hill and stream
In the child's mind were graven and each day
Time paid with interest all he took away
To blossom later in the grown man's dream.

His was that charity which with unseen hands
Uplifts the fallen and for their very faults
Loves them and there where justice frowns and halts
Forgives because, like God, it understands.

And he achieved success,—his learning still
Sparkling with life, his scholarship with grace,
And the world marked in that so genial face
Rare powers of character and pure good will.

Linked with his name Tibullus' fame shall bide
Who was my last, my best interpreter,
So deeply loving that he could not err,
So faultless, envy's self forgot to chide.

To save the fruit we sacrifice the flower,—
Our meagre life we know not why nor how
To this so stern decree of Fate must bow,
For earthly things have their allotted hour.

So he awakened from the dream that shrouds
Our world and rolls it back into the night.
Sunrise eternal now enfolds his flight
In that high realm that dreams not of earth's clouds.

Wheel softly then, ye stars in heaven above;
There needs no crowding in your immortal choir
To make room for a spirit of kindred fire,—
Our poet and teacher whom we all so love.”

THE FUTURE PLACE OF THE HUMANITIES IN EDUCATION¹

BY KIRBY FLOWER SMITH

Late Professor of Latin, Johns Hopkins University

ON NOVEMBER 11, 1918, we witnessed the official termination of the most appalling war in all history; we are now facing a peace the possibilities of which are, if anything, more appalling. To see to it that such a war never occurs again is only one of a number of problems, which, if we ever solve them at all, can be solved only by men of extraordinary ability, character, and training; not only that, but the public behind those men must be more largely endowed with the same advantages than ever before.

Ability is inborn, character is to a certain extent inherited. But both ability and character are directly and powerfully affected by training. And training comes from without. Of course, no one imagines that the one and only instrument of training is the school. But apart from experience—which is overworked, and notoriously dear—it is the most efficient and powerful instrument we have. It would seem, therefore, that of all the problems now before us, the most vitally important in the long run is the problem of education. What system of education can best equip the coming generation to meet and conquer the difficulties by which it is certain to be faced? What branches of study, for example, shall be included in that system, for what purpose shall they be studied, how much proportionally, and in what way?

The question is far from easy to answer. Be sure, however, that the moment it is asked a number of eager hands

¹Address before the Association of American Universities at Cambridge, Mass., December 5, 1918. Dr. Smith took the address home with him to revise it for the Magazine on the evening of his death.

will go up in the class of what the "headliner" is fond of terming "Eminent Educators."

One assures us that we must give the public what the public wants. We might reply that we have just seen an illustration of that principle in Germany. The German public got the education it wanted, then it got the war it wanted. And now

Another would abolish history; the past, he tells us, is of no value to the present.

Another—he has just joined the class—wants to abolish German; in other words, he would have us believe that the best protection against a powerful and resourceful foe is to know as little about him as possible.

In short, every subject in the curriculum has a would-be assassin on its trail. If we listened to them all, education would cease to trouble by ceasing to be.

Another has been assured by some "psychologaster" that the training and knowledge acquired in one line of study have no bearing on the training and knowledge to be acquired in any other line of study; the party wall between them is air-tight, sound-proof, bomb-proof. He would, therefore, abandon all disciplinary studies and retain only those which have a direct, concrete, practical bearing on the student's proposed vocation in life. We need strong men to grapple with the problems before us; for them Flexnerized education is as inappropriate as Fletcherized food.

Last of all and most dangerous of all—for he always has a huge following—is the man who honestly believes that some one particular branch of education, some one special field of mental activity, can arm us against most of the ills that flesh and spirit are heir to, and bring us as near the millenium as we can ever hope to be in this life. The fallacy of this idea has been demonstrated several times in the last two thousand years. The latest and most impressive demonstration was inaugurated on August 1, 1914. On that day there appeared on what we then realized were

the frontiers of higher civilization a mighty people,—trained by forty-odd years of preparation to the highest degree of efficiency, equipped with every engine of destruction that science could devise, and united to a man in the utterly hellish determination to conquer, pillage, and enslave the world.

One of the first things we realized was the astounding fact that in this day and generation a people numbering upwards of 100,000,000 might possess every secret that science can wrest from an unwilling universe and yet remain as completely barbarous at heart as Ariovistus or Wilhelm von Hohenzollern.

Was that because their besetting sins of arrogance, brutality, and untruthfulness were too deeply seated to be ousted by any training? Horace was not thinking of the Teutons when he said:

*Naturam expelles furca tamen usque recurret
Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix.*

No doubt, Horace is right. But that does not impugn the essential truth of a homely old proverb which tells us that, "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined." If so, the most notable effect of German education, so far as we can see, was merely to enable its possessors to become more efficient in their barbarism. It behooves us, therefore, to inquire into the kind of training to which the nation was subjected; and then to see to it that it shall never again have a chance to flourish unchecked in any part of the world.

Now it is safe to say that for more than a generation the most obvious and striking characteristic of German education was that, apart from being highly organized and relentlessly thorough, it has been more exclusively scientific and technical than any system of education has ever been in any part of the world. Not content with its own proper domain, science and the scientific attitude had sought and found a place in the sun of practically every department of human activity. The Humanities undertook to save

themselves by protective assimilation; but the final result of the effort was that at the outbreak of the war there was hardly a handful of classical scholars subject to the draft who could ever hope to command or deserve the recognition given to their illustrious predecessors.

Are we to conclude then that science and the mental attitude engendered by science not only make no appreciable headway against the dominant impulses of a savage, but, worse than that, that they can actually be enslaved, chained down to the one and only task of furnishing a cynically brutal materialism with the claws and teeth to mangle and devour everything in its way? If so, the cataclysm through which we have just passed is the most awful arraignment that any branch of education has ever received.

As a matter of fact, this conclusion is not warranted. The arraignment, so far as it applies to education at all, is not of a system in which science has its place, but of a system in which science reigns supreme. Nor—and this is the important point—is this an indictment of any system except in so far as any one branch therein is so powerful that it has either exterminated all the rest or reduced them to vassalage.

The branch cannot do duty for the tree, the part for the whole. If it does, the result is a mental and spiritual deformity that courts and meets disaster. It seems to me, therefore, that whatever the new system proves to be, we must see to it that more than one type of training is not only represented but adequately represented; that its interpreters shall be highly trained, wise, and honorable scholars and men; and last but far from least, that its message shall be its own message; further, that the message shall be delivered in its own way and primarily for its own sake, not in some other way and not as a side-issue to something else.

How many types are desirable, is not my concern here, although I do venture to say in passing that *οὐ πολλά ἀλλὰ πολὺ*

is an old pedagogical maxim, the truth of which is not impaired by time. Reorganization in the coming hours of stress may decree that some industries in the educational field are unessential, and had best be retired to private life.

But whatever else is done, there are at least two types which no effective and adequate system can afford to curtail, much less, to abolish. One of these is Science in its larger sense, the other is Language, also in its larger sense of the practical medium, spoken or written, of communication of thoughts between man and man, and of literature, which comprises those literary masterpieces which poets, philosophers, historians, all the great thinkers and masters of form have bequeathed to posterity.

No reasonable man, then, as it seems to me, will deny the importance of acquiring as deep and thorough a knowledge of language and literature as possible. If so, the supreme value of a real knowledge of the Humanities is for at least three reasons beyond argument. The first is that in practically every department of creative literature the primacy of the masterpieces bequeathed by Greece and Rome cannot be successfully challenged. Is it worth while to study literary masterpieces? If so, shall we neglect the greatest of them or, worse than that, shall we deliberately shut the door to them in the face of students who might otherwise learn to know and appreciate them?

The second is derived from the fact that the entire civilization of the Occident in practically every department is little else than the preservation and development of the legacy left us by Greece and Rome. The importance of the Humanities is more than aesthetic; it is also genetic and historical. The language and literature of Greece and Rome, both in form and content, have dictated and permeated all the languages and literatures of the Western World. To such an extent is this the case that a knowledge of the Humanities is the universal solvent of most of the difficulties which one would otherwise encounter in comprehending the great classics of the last three centuries.

Indeed without such a background the tradition of those classics will probably cease to be a living force.

The third is the value of studying the classical languages merely as such. Nothing so classifies and discloses the syntactical and logical relations of language itself, or so clarifies one's conceptions of language as an art as a thorough grounding in the Humanities. I pass over the fact that for the classical scholar and for him alone a good share of the enormous technical vocabulary now in use and constantly increasing is comprehensible at a glance. I might also elaborate on the fact that, other things being equal, a good knowledge of Latin ought to enable its possessor to acquire French, Italian, and Spanish in the same length of time that would otherwise be necessary to acquire French, Italian, or Spanish alone.

But I leave this and several other points that might be mentioned, and content myself with considering one purely practical way in which the study of Greek or Latin is at once a complement of and a check on the training supplied by technical and scientific courses.

The function of science is to consider the objective phenomena in the domain of science and to register the results. It is interested in the discovery and succinct statement of laws and formulas. This eminent virtue furnishes, as is usually the case, an open door to its eminent vice. Scientists and technical experts deal with formulas until in many cases, as my colleague Professor Tilden puts it, they are hypnotized by formulas. They deal with figures and exact statements so exclusively that they grow to believe that in any given thing figures and exact statements are the last word, that the whole truth is presented by figures, because they are detailed, and recorded in statements, because they are exact. And if we have the whole truth so stated, why question it any further? The statement itself is final and all-sufficient.

Now as a matter of fact, within certain limits, there are very few things in the world of action or in the world of

thought about which either figures or exact statements can be taken at their face value. Nothing is so deadly to a man as to allow himself to be hypnotized by formulas. The whole German nation from the Kaiser down had hypnotized themselves with a few formulas. Apparently they are still appealing to them even now.

A formula is a working hypothesis; it is not necessarily the absolute truth, it is not necessarily the truth at all. The study of language, especially of Latin and Greek, is peculiarly fitted to keep a man's mind flexible, to keep him alive to the fact that formulas are seldom final, that on the contrary they are for the most part merely working hypotheses drawn from more or less imperfect evidence. The student learns that there are some things about language which are fixed; and that is a most useful lesson. On the other hand, he also learns that within certain limits such a thing as fixity does not exist. This characteristic aspect of the study of language corrects the tendency to formalize. Formalizing is a labor-saving device, and, as such, it is a besetting sin of the human mind. The majority of men put whatever it has required an effort to think of into a formula, lay it away, and from that time on whenever the subject comes up again they consult the formula instead of the subject. By the time they reach forty they have collected enough formulas to live on; and this is the chief reason why so many men practically cease to do any real thinking after that age.

I content myself with this one illustration of the value of the unique mental discipline supplied by Latin and Greek. The fact is, too, that any specialist needs a mental background, otherwise the picture he gets of life gives him no idea of the proportion of things. I once saw a snapshot containing three or four lengths of rail fence, through and about which was coiled a fearsome creature that looked like a sea-serpent, and was apparently about 150 feet long. There was no background, nothing else in the picture. It turned out upon inquiry that the rail fence was made of

match stems, and that the sea-serpent was merely a peaceful and innocent worm. *Exemplum doceat.*

The mental discipline afforded by the Humanities is enough in itself to warrant their retention in any scheme of liberal education. But, after all, mental discipline is an incidental result, not the essential cause of studying the Humanities. I admire mental discipline, and as a student of Latin and Greek I have not been able altogether to escape from mental discipline. But I should no more think of studying those languages purely for mental discipline than of marrying a wife purely for character building and the development of Stoic fortitude.

So history, law, politics, art, economics, philosophy, the technical arts, every department of human endeavor goes back to Greece and Rome; and no man now or in the future will ever be so gifted that he can afford to ignore what the great thinkers of those days accomplished in his own line. But all these again are incidental results, not essential reasons for studying the Humanities. The value of the Humanities is not primarily to furnish any other department with material for investigation.

The real message of the Humanities, the message which gives them, and always will give them, their abiding value to posterity is spiritual and aesthetic. It is the message of those great masterpieces in which the greatest geniuses of the world have presented what they have to say in matchless and imperishable form. This, I repeat, is the real message; and the more clearly and completely an instructor can interpret that message to his students, the more certain it is that the Humanities will continue to exert in the future all that vital and beneficent influence which is their due.

History, syntax, archaeology, anything that helps to make us familiar with the language and life of a period at once so remote and so important as was classical antiquity, is not only desirable but necessary. But for an undergraduate they should all be ancillary to the one object of interpreting and vitalizing the spiritual and aesthetic mes-

sage of the masterpieces. Of course, a professor has to engage in all kinds of lengthy and minute investigations; but, so far as his undergraduate students are concerned, only for the purpose of increasing his value as an interpreter of that message. To use a masterpiece in the classroom merely as a basis for disquisitions on syntax or archaeology or sources or what-not, is to destroy or obscure its real and abiding value. What would become of *Hamlet* or *Paradise Lost* as living forces in the world, if we taught them as many have been teaching the *Agamemnon* or the *Aeneid*? Many tell us in substance, especially vocational experts and other advocates of a single-type education, that the race of life is too swift and too strenuous to allow of any dawdling. Those who pause by the wayside even to pick up golden apples are likely, as was Atalanta, to be out-distanced in the race. Well, it is not recorded that Atalanta was disappointed in her apples; and nothing in her subsequent history leads us to suppose that she ever regretted sacrificing for Milanion either her record as a long-distance runner or her reputation as a virgin huntress.

As a matter of fact, if we followed the advice of these vocational experts and others, we should be making exactly the same mistake that the Germans did. Like some poor bewildered horse, shall we run back into the burning barn from which we have just barely escaped with our lives?

The reference to dawdling, and especially to Atalanta, brings me to my final point. At all times, above all in the coming years, the problem of leisure is almost as appalling as the problem of work. It is only the occasional genius like Edison who can find all his pleasure, all his interest, all his development, in his own particular task. Most of us need something else. What is better fitted to supply that need than the Humanities? A man trained in the Humanities can even dawdle to advantage.

I close with a confession and a hope. There was a time perhaps when I should have hesitated to make the one or entertain the other. But not since this war began. In

my time I have stopped more than once to pick up a golden apple by life's highway. Sometimes the golden apple proved to be unsatisfactory. But not often. And even if I fail to reach the goal for which I set out in the morning of life, when the wild roses by the wayside still sparkled with dew, I trust after all, that, like Atalanta, I shall have won something infinitely better.

NICHOLAS MURRAY

By DR. EDWARD H. GRIFFIN

THE death of Nicholas Murray in New York City on December 9, 1918, removes one long connected with the Johns Hopkins University, whose efficient service and whose engaging personality have given him a place in the respect and regard of many Johns Hopkins graduates, and in the loving memory of all who were brought into close relation with him.

Mr. Murray came to the University in its early days as the private secretary of President Gilman. Later, he became librarian and manager of the Johns Hopkins Press, for which positions his executive ability and his literary knowledge and taste qualified him in an unusual degree. In 1908, in consequence of a nervous breakdown, he thought it advisable to ask release from administrative cares. His colleagues parted from him with deep regret. After his retirement he travelled extensively for several years, visiting the Far East and making prolonged stay in various parts of Europe. Since his return he has spent a portion of each winter in Baltimore, making his headquarters at the University Club, where his genial presence and his friendly converse have been greatly appreciated. Mr. Murray was one of the Charter Members of the Club, and served upon the Library Committee for many years, being on duty in that capacity at the time of his death.

Those who saw him last winter could not fail to note his declining health. He spent the summer, as he has been accustomed to do, at Woodstock, Vermont, where he had a pleasant circle of friends. He made the return journey to New York in November with difficulty, and his increasing weakness led him to seek the aid and shelter of St. Luke's Hospital, with a view to the determining of what his ail-

ment might be. It was soon apparent that he had entered upon his final illness. He suffered little pain and retained consciousness almost until the end.

Mr. Murray was, by native gifts and through assiduous cultivation, preeminently a man of letters. Even in his college days this was recognized. Withdrawing himself for the most part from society—greatly to the loss of others, if not to his own detriment—he delighted in the companionship of books. His reading, especially in history, biography, and general literature, was extensive, and an unusually retentive and accurate memory gave him ready command of his acquisitions. He was not forward to narrate his experiences of travel, but when he could be induced to speak of them one was always impressed with the keen observation and the intelligent discriminating judgment which he had brought to bear upon the conditions of life and society in various parts of the world. These resources of knowledge, and the modesty and restraint with which he used them, made him a most profitable and delightful companion. By nature he was a conservative, and he was not at all sympathetic toward some of the tendencies and ideals of the present day. It was an intellectual pleasure to hear him discuss educational, economic, and political questions with those occupying a different standpoint. His incisive logic, his ample repertory of facts, his wit, good humor, and power of repartee, rendered him a formidable antagonist.

Mr. Murray was born in Elizabeth, N. J., September 6, 1842, the son of the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., a widely known and influential clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He was graduated at Williams College in 1862. He served in the war in the 131st N. Y. S. V. In 1867 he received the degree of LL.B. at Columbia.

An accomplished, useful, lovable man, his loss will be mourned by many friends, who will not fail to cherish his memory.

The following letter from President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, a nephew of the late Mr. Murray, will also be of interest to his many friends.

December 16, 1918. .

EDGAR R. DAWSON, ESQ.
8 East Madison Street
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mr. Dawson:

I thank you cordially for your letter of December 14th, and am glad to tell you what I can of the last illness and death of my uncle, Mr. Nicholas Murray.

When he came to us in June last for his annual visit on his way north from Baltimore to Vermont, we were all struck by his changed appearance since he went back home to Baltimore in November, 1917. His color had changed for the worse, and marked physical weakness led him to give up entirely the long walks which had previously been one of his regular diversions. He went to the Woodstock Inn, Woodstock, Vermont, on July 5, and spent the summer there as he had done for each of several preceding years. His friends noticed a steadily increasing weakness and loss of appetite, and wrote us of their anxiety. One of my sisters went to Woodstock and spent six or seven weeks with Mr. Murray, and insisted upon his receiving medical attention for some slight local troubles which developed. He did not, however, seem to suffer from any organic disorder, and he had no pain, but simply a steadily increasing weakness and marked loss of appetite.

On November 6 Mr. Murray left Woodstock on his return journey to Baltimore, planning, as usual, to make a short visit to the members of his family here. He went first to my sister, Mrs. Walter B. Mahony, at Scarborough-on-Hudson, and she was so shocked by his changed appearance and by his weakness, which by this time had grown almost to helplessness, that she immediately called in a physician. This physician, a thoroughly good man, made

a superficial examination of Mr. Murray, and while he could find no specific trouble, pronounced his weakness so extreme as to make it highly desirable for him to go to a hospital to be under closest observation for a time, in order that a complete and accurate diagnosis might be had. On November 14, therefore, we brought him from Scarborough by automobile to St. Luke's Hospital, where he was immediately put under the care of Drs. Samuel W. Lambert and Karl M. Vogel, two of our most accomplished and best practitioners. They were very much perplexed at Mr. Murray's marked weakness and anaemia, and it was some days before they discovered the source of the trouble. They then found that he was suffering, and probably had been suffering for a considerable time, from a general sepsis originating at the roots of a number of his teeth, and that, being without adequate power of resistance, this sepsis had taken possession of pretty much his entire system.

For the first week that he was in the hospital, Mr. Murray sat up the greater part of each day in an easy chair, and talked and read quite freely. After November 21 or 22, however, his strength failed rapidly, and for the last eight days of his life he was unable to take any nourishment whatsoever. He retained full consciousness and his usual philosophical resignation until the last. A few days before his death he said that he knew he was approaching his end; that he had only a heart full of gratitude to all his family and friends who had done so much for him, and to the physicians, nurses and orderlies at the hospital who were taking such solicitous care of him. He then asked simply to be allowed to sleep peacefully until the end came. On Sunday, December 8, he recognized me and lifted one hand toward mine, but his weakness was then extreme, and he did not again open his eyes. At 11.20 on Monday morning, December 9, he breathed his last peacefully, and without either pain or suffering, except such distress as may perhaps have accompanied his extreme weakness during a part of the time immediately preceding the end.

A simple service was held in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday, the 11th, at which only his immediate family and a few very intimate friends were present. His mortal remains have been placed by the side of those of his two sisters, Mrs. Henry L. Butler and Miss Rosa Murray, in Cedar Lawn Cemetery at Paterson, New Jersey.

Mr. Murray had looked forward until very recently to resuming his old-time Baltimore associations and life. The University Club there and his group of friends meant very much to him, and we are all very grateful for their companionship during his long years of life in Baltimore.

Mr. Murray was the last of his generation, and his nearest relatives were his three nephews and two nieces.

I am very glad to send you this much of detail concerning his illness and death, and to ask you to share it with those of his Baltimore friends who may wish to hear something of his latter days.

Thanking you for your letter, I am

Faithfully yours,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

A Y. M. C. A. WORKER AT THE FRONT

By R. L. McALL, '00

Recruiting Secretary for French and Italian Armies

FOR variety nothing can approach the life of an overseas Y. M. C. A. man in France. He may be running a warehouse or hotel, driving or repairing all kinds of cars and camions, organizing a canteen and struggling to obtain supplies for it, building huts, doing emergency work during movements of troops, or planning an endless variety of educational, social, musical, and athletic, as well as religious, activities for the men. All this in addition to the regular hut routine,—but dovetailed into it so that everyone gets his chance at nearly every form of work. The best of it is that every single thing a man did well in his "former existence" comes in handy.

To those who have a bit of French at their tongue's end another fascinating field is opened. I was one of those who responded to this call for men to undertake welfare work in the French Army. The invitation was given by General Pétain after seeing the first huts at American headquarters in August, 1917. Thus it was, that, after the usual delays in Paris, the end of December, 1917, saw me established in one of the French huts on the Champagne front, and there I began a close acquaintance with the *Foyers du Soldat*, as they are called.

On my way I passed the night at Châlons, in the renowned Hotel Haute Mère Dieu, which for nine days in September, 1914, had been the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony. Who can forget the canny proprietress, seated in her little open booth and attending to the motley groups of visitors while not neglecting her own advantage. The competition of other hotels, however, had a sobering effect on her. In the front archway crouched a woman

selling oysters who looked like a human iceberg in that bitter weather. But she could not retain her concession unless she kept on duty.

The service held every evening at Notre Dame in Châlons and attended only by those French soldiers who were going back to the trenches was most impressive. A couple of hundred blue-coated fellows occupied the nave,—and every now and then another would slip in, sometimes with his heavy kit, or a black figure standing near one of the great pillars, saying his own prayers which were finally interrupted by the hearty plain song which followed the sermon. Deep feeling lay in that lusty response from men who had sought a last quiet hour before their return to the line.

The next morning in a driving windstorm at zero, I reached Herpont, an old village about twenty miles east of Châlons, where artillery troops were resting. Some of the people were still living there, and in every house and barn soldiers were quartered. A single teacher managed the forty-six children who still came to school. I made several visits there with my tiny folding reed organ. No music had ever been taught them in the school, but we learned together several school songs and a canon in four parts,—Frère Jacques.

One day the teacher's mother and grandfather came in and I heard the story of this family. They had all lived at Warméville, a town of twenty-two hundred inhabitants, northeast of Reims. After it had been taken by the Germans, September 2, 1914, the two women were removed to Sedan, finally reaching France again through Switzerland. Over five thousand German soldiers were quartered on the place without putting up barracks, and large numbers were housed in a wool factory.

Although the Germans found only eleven hundred and fifty people in the town when they entered it, in October, 1914, they levied the first "Contribution de la Guerre" on the basis of twenty-two hundred people. The amount of money surrendered was 17,800 francs, all in gold, silver,

paper, and small cash. The community assumed the responsibility and gave notes to each individual for the amounts given. In June, 1915, a second levy of 100,000 francs was made, out of which 14,000 francs were paid. This was largely in gold, notes, and "bons."

The latter, of which I have several, were promissory notes issued by towns, communes, and departments. For example, Lille, Roubaix, Douai, and Turcoing had their own of one, five, and ten francs, payable six months after peace was signed. Some departments, such as Aisne, Ardennes, and Marne, had joint issues, and one franc was the usual amount. Sometimes they were payable two years after the peace. When the inhabitants were repatriated they brought bons as their only money, and the Bank of France arranged to exchange them in installments, thus taking over the obligations of the invaded districts. This was a necessary help as, of course, the bons themselves were not legal tender in the rest of the country.

In May, 1915, the *Comité de Secours d'Amérique* began to send in food, as the Germans had stopped allowing the inhabitants to buy provisions. It was resold to all at moderate prices and the town itself bought food for the poor. This is only one of several instances I heard where American aid reached the invaded districts of France by way of Belgium,—thus saving the lives of many, many thousands.

About three hundred and fifty of the people could work, and they were paid by the Germans one mark a day, the total wages being perhaps seven thousand marks a month. In January, 1916, the third fine was imposed, 66,000 francs being demanded, but only 9,000 francs were paid, chiefly in bons and little Belgium coins which the Germans had issued for Belgium.

All this time the old man had remained in Warmériville, but in March, 1917, the Germans took him with all but the best workers, one hundred and twenty in number, to small villages near Sedan, in most cases deliberately separating

members of the same family. This evacuation points to early German fears of meeting reverses near Reims. At last, in January, 1918, he was allowed to re-enter France via Évian. At that time two refugee trains a day were coming through Évian, and were faithfully attended by the American Red Cross. Thus I found the family finally reunited at Herpont, on the French side of the line, but only thirty miles away from the old homestead, though the three had travelled perhaps four hundred miles, mostly through enemy country.

My friend, Reynolds D. Brown, of Philadelphia, who had charge of the Foyer at Herpont, has just received the following letter from the teacher:

Long live America! This is today the cry of all France, beside itself with joy; it is the cry of Paris acclaiming your illustrious President. If you only knew the profound joy which reigns today in all their hearts! The war is finished—they no longer fight. The unhappy French, enslaved for the last four years, return from exile, thinking only of getting back to their firesides situated in the country so long invaded.

Alas, many are not able to return at once because the boches in leaving have piled ruin upon ruin. This is our case. Of our village, Warméville, nothing remains. Systematically the enemy has demolished everything,—mines and incendiary grenades have been used; they have cut the water pipes to prevent all help, and in the places where destruction was insufficient they have employed battering-rams. Nothing is left! It is heartrending! However, we cannot entirely despair because in this anguish we have conserved our health and the desire to repair the physical damages.

As for Herpont, I will say that there is no change. On the fourteenth of July we were on the point of evacuating; we greatly feared the return of a boche offensive; thanks to God we have been relieved of this fear.

The foyer has not existed for about a month. Monsieur Dresser must embark this month for America; perhaps he has already gone. The buildings are not demolished, but all the library, all the games, have gone to other foyers, in Alsace it would seem. Some inhabitants are very happy. They have had the good fortune to see return a brother, a son, a husband, captive during long months. My pupils speak so often of Mr. Brown and his goodness to them. They have saved for you a grateful remembrance. As for me, I am to

leave them at the end of January; the teacher whom I replaced returns home. I do not know where I shall go.

My letter will reach you without doubt at the moment of the New Year. Also permit me, dear Mr. Brown, to present to you on that occasion my best wishes and those of my family. May God keep you and those you love in excellent health! And may the alliance of our two nations dwell as close, as intimate, as at present. Must we confess it? We greatly love our allies, all our allies. Their conduct was noble and valiant. But at the bottom of our heart our greatest hymn of gratitude addresses itself to that great, far away sister who has not hesitated to sacrifice many thousands of her brave children to come to the help of right. We must give all credit to the rôle of your country in this struggle—a rôle of grandeur and idealism. Also, the American successes have caused here an intense joy, and the blood shed in common on our devastated fields has created a sympathy and even a profound affection among our soldiers for yours who have been superb. One recognizes it in the official dispatches, but I have gathered the testimony even from the lips of many Frenchmen, who assured me in their rough language, "Well, the Americans have pep." Forgive me the use of this word "Cran" which is quite slangy, but it is indeed the expression of the admiration of our poilus. Many of them even accused your men of rashness, but there is only praise for them. Again, they were superb.

You of course know the joy with which I received your last letter. It reached me previous to the announcement of the successes of Montfaucon. Since then what wonderful things! What glory! Now it is finished, the struggle ended. May a peace founded on right—on the will of the people—endure through the long years.

Au revoir, Mr. Brown. My compliments to your family, and to you the expression of my best sentiments.

Most interesting were our walks to the neighboring towns. Dampierre-le-Chateau, a good four miles away, was the nearest zone-center and also division headquarters. I shall never forget its public women's washing place where the peasants brought their clothes and washed them in the stream, often in icy water, or the hunting shelter which had been occupied by Turcos, who had substituted a jaunty wooden crescent for its weather-cock, or the sullen distant thunder of cannon to be heard as one covered the lonely road winding over the open rolling plain. At its side was one solitary soldier's grave, well cared for and fenced, and

over the snowy fields circled flocks of the blackest, fattest crows. The only living being I passed was the black figure of the curé coming back from a late call. No one worked harder than he.

One dark but star-lit night I was returning to Herpont and was just turning down to the village (one always finds these hamlets nestled in sheltered hollows) when that muffled rattle came across to me, and off to the right the clear near whine of the phonograph in our hut showed that its visitors were enjoying themselves. Ahead I caught the gay laughter of the officers in our mess. Suddenly the unmistakable purr of an avion overhead told of ceaseless vigilance. Its moving light could be seen as among the real fixed stars it passed on its errand. Could eye and ear gather a more weird picture?

Very early one morning I went over to Dampierre to see General Pétain who was holding an important officers' review and conference in our hut. He was with Generals Gouraud, Chrétien, and Hély d'Oissel. A splendid quiet face and a kindly smile. His aide-de-camp gave out souvenirs to all the local staff who had charge of the arrangements. General Gouraud had just told us of his warm appreciation of the Foyer work, and General Pétain himself added a few words as he shook hands with us.

A word as to the army zones which are divided up into cantonments ranging in size from six to ten square miles. Each of the latter is governed by a permanent officer whose title is *Major de Cantonnement*. He may be a lieutenant or a captain—the French for our rank of major being *Commandant*—and he must provide for the lodging of all incoming regiments. They bring their own food with them, and generally he must get his own provisions by a requisition from them. I heard of one who was in a very serious situation whenever the troops went away, for he was always dependent on them.

The first impression, as one came in contact with the poilus, was that of unlimited opportunity and demand for

all kinds of personal service. The poilu had many simple wants, but he was rather shy about making them known. With reasonable tact, however, one could find them out and thus win his entire confidence. In this way we Americans could get into personal touch long before we could speak French well or even enough for daily use, for a smile was sufficient introduction, the smile that went with a sheet of paper or a "quart" of chocolate or a game of checkers. It was never a matter of routine. Speaking of routine, we just "ate it up," but we did not let it eat us up! We always got some fun out of little things, and kept that tired feeling for private consumption.

No talent or accomplishment was wasted. The language I employed most in getting at the heart of the poilu was music. Little did I think, however, that my early habit of whistling—unpopular and distressing in boyhood days—would be a most useful aid in teaching songs. When the men had learned a new march they enjoyed whistling the refrain, and I have made them do so in parts.

As each unit came into camp for only a few days, a group of singers and reciters had no sooner "found itself" before it was disbanded and another regiment arrived. The hardest thing I had to do was to say good-bye to these fellows after getting to know them so well. One asked me once if we should sing again that night and I replied that I must be at another camp. "I am so sorry," answered he, "for tomorrow I leave for the trenches." He was a listening-post man and wanted a cheerful last night. You don't wonder that we tried to do all we could to refresh and distract such fellows.

My reed organ was a great novelty. It was carried in and set on its back on a table to be opened out. Not many knew it could unfold, for the existence of legs was not suspected, and they would even look for a handle to turn!

Seldom indeed was there any printed music, and in the concerts one had to discover the air from the singer. It was remarkable that nearly always he would start on

exactly the right key for the proper range of his song, and after experiment one found the suitable accompaniment.

One regulation may be surprising. We never played or sang a war song unless by direct request—not even the *Marseillaise*. The most popular songs were the latest hits,—sometimes with an English or Canadian setting, or folk songs and school ditties and canons. The object was always diversion—anything to distract from the war. The men greatly enjoyed training in expression. For example, every regiment had its own version or perversion of the chorus of *Quand Madelou*, which is the poilu's *Tipperary*. After learning it correctly they would add the finer points of expression and lastly they would try some pianissimo effects, greatly to their own enjoyment.

When the cinema was on we had music between the films, and all the old favorites were called for. Once when I was playing *Tipperary* for the crowd, the group of officers on the front benches stood at attention. They evidently thought I was playing the Anglo-American national air.

The poilus always sang with animated motions. They acted out the song, and neither a break down in the music, disturbances in the crowd, nor even the accompaniment of nearby bombing could upset them. I was playing one night when a Gotha dropped several bombs a half mile away, and no one in the crowded hut turned a hair. The singers would come up so fast to take part that my duty was not that of promoter so much as restrainer and regulator!

It is hardly necessary to mention that some of the poilus' songs were not fit for use in the hut. The way to avoid mistakes when I did not know French—and particularly that kind of French—well, was to say to each singer before his rehearsal that he must understand of course that everything said or sung in the hut must be absolutely "gentil" because of the army orders, and that I trusted him not to put anything over on me. Thus, being put on his honor, he would do his best to avoid overstepping the line. This

was better than a detailed and aggravating censorship. Not once in three months did a single poilu take advantage of me—a remarkable example of the true courtesy with which they answered my confidence.

Their taste in music was unexpectedly fine. As we gathered to sing the popular hits they would join in boisterously, and the thumping of cups on the tables and the pounding of many feet punctuated the refrains. But when the Berceuse from Jocelyn was played on the phonograph, perhaps accompanied on the organ, the greatest effort was made to keep the others quiet,—in fact, the effort was sometimes more noisy than the disturbance!

I was never surprised at the questions I was asked. In Châlons one day I had paid my fare on the car to the young girl who was conductress, and she asked me frankly how many Americans were in France, where my home was, how old I was, whether I was married, how many children I had left at home, and how old they were, etc. Everyone listened with obvious attention. It was a typical incident. The fact is that every American in France was assayed to see if he was really on the job, to see if he had entered into the spirit of the gripping struggle, to see what he had given up to come, and to see if, judged by the situation among the men of France, he was doing his full duty. The acid test of our sincerity has been applied to us all, and never more so than at the present time when the genuineness of all our formulæ and ideals is at stake. May France find that in building for peace we are as thorough and earnest as when our fighters raced to her side.

In many ways the Foyers relieved the awful strain of the men. I remember Sergeant Pennee, an Englishman who was in France as a railway mechanic when the war broke out. There was no need for him to enlist, but as he said, "It looked like it was going to be a real scrap, and I might as well get in it." And a real scrap he found it, with three brothers in the English Army already killed and two more serving there. He himself had a distinguished record for

bravery, particularly in the costly French attacks on Moronvilliers in April, 1917. He had a whimsical temperament with lots of common sense, and in times of real depression he always sought the Foyer. Many others did the same, and I really think the "blues" began to disappear when they entered the door, for they always cheered up immediately and went home well set up. My English friend had a marked Cockney accent, but his French, learned in these last few years, was excellent. He had picked out a "steady," a young Frenchman, and "'E and 'is chum were going to be pals after this bloomin' war was over."

Another soldier wanted to borrow some books, but was going next day to Verdun, and finally said he was afraid to take them because he might not be able to return them. The only way to overcome his scruple was to tell him to keep and lend them, and not to *think* of returning them. That little gift meant the support and diversion he so much needed in his hours of journey and danger; it gave a feeling of friendship and backing-up that made all the difference.

Ocassionally I met a poilu who had been taken prisoner and in one way or another had escaped; but I was amazed one night to find a man who had been taken three times and was still fighting for his country. His story was so remarkable that I have given it almost as it came from his lips.

On August 2, 1914, we were mobilized, and I was an Infantry Sergeant in the fortress of Maubeuge. The Germans attacked on the twenty-fourth, and completely surrounded us on the twenty-seventh. Heavy bombardment followed and as our forts were very old, in six days they were completely destroyed. On the night of September sixth we heard that the fortress must be abandoned to the Germans, and I made my arrangements for escape with a comrade. We had civilian clothes and got through the lines although stopped many times. We found a French hospital to which we were at once admitted as we were both wounded.

Then about September twenty-sixth the Germans passed through in haste for the Paris drive, and the hospital was captured. On the twenty-ninth we were taken back into Germany by rail, four days and nights with food only twice—two very bad soups. We were

interned at Parchim on October third in canvas shelters. In January we had new wooden barracks. The food was acorn coffee at 6.00 a.m., dinner at noon of soup with potatoes, beetroot, and turnips, and the same for supper. Once a week we had half a herring and cooked potatoes. All except non-coms worked hard in field, mine, or factory. In March many of us had to work in the marshes, with our legs in water.

When we got to Camp Lugumkloster on March 5, 1915, I planned to escape. We were not far from the Danish frontier but the roads were bad and troops everywhere. Three times we failed. Later when we were working outside the wires, we got away and hid ourselves in a large forest. At night we moved on, with a small map of the country and a mariner's compass sent from France in a tin of meat! After two days with only a bit of bread and some chocolate, we got worn out, and my chum swooned near the frontier. While hiding in the brush we were seen by Germans with fieldglasses, and soldiers with dogs were sent to catch us. They thought at first that we were German deserters passing over to a neutral country, as many were doing at that time.¹

We were led back to a dark cell, with half a pound of bread and water for three days; then to our own camp with the same fare, and finally to a retaliatory camp for five months, where we were shamefully ill-treated. There were only Russian soldiers in my camp. Letters and all packages from home were kept from me, and the Russians were treated like animals. This camp was five hundred kilometers from the frontier, so it was useless to try to escape.

At last I was sent to Mannheim—so dear to the English Flying Corps—and saw some visiting Americans, English, and French planes. All that winter and spring I stayed, with not a single chance to get away.

But three friends and I made a plan at last. We being non-coms were kept in the camp as we did not work; but one day the Germans called for volunteers to work on a farm not far away from the Swiss frontier. We got this news from a comrade working in the office as interpreter. We were assigned to this task together and arrived at the village at night. Civilian clothes under our military clothing, food and maps, etc., all was ready. During that first night we escaped from the farm—be judge of the farmer's surprise next morning when he called us and found we had departed! In Switzerland we had a kind reception and got the means to reenter the "home land" after an absence of thirty-two months.

¹ A most significant remark.

Now my friend was getting strong enough so that soon he would be placed back in the ranks. He added that a price was set on his head by the Germans and that he did not intend to be taken prisoner again.

One of the most important army centers north of Châlons was Bouy, where the eighth division of the Fourth Army had its headquarters. It was my good fortune to work there a few days when Miss Evelyn Garnaut Smalley was assigned as director of the hut. Her rare gifts won her the instant respect of the military authorities and the warm affection of all ranks in the army. She gave instruction in English to the aviators from the camp nearby, and greatly enlarged the scope of every activity in the barracks. When the German offensive began last year Bouy got its share of the fierce bombardment. Dr. Sherwood Eddy told me that more than five hundred shell and shrapnel hits had been counted on the two barracks of the hut. With rare skill Miss Smalley persuaded the army to let her stay on at Bouy, though the civilians had all fled, and her example was so contagious that they came back and henceforth her care was for them as well as the poilus. Mr. Perris of the *New York Times* who came across her in the late summer painted this word picture of the meeting:

THE LADY WITH THE COCOA JUG²

Who can tell the limits of the influence of willing sacrifice, of principle, on the scale of this agonizing experience? Just after midnight I came into a broken village, just behind the front, in which the only decent shelter was the shed of a "Foyer du Soldat," or soldiers' club, run by the Franco-American Y. M. C. A. committee. Reliefs were groping their way through the misty twilight, and I was dreaming over old and happy far-off things, when a soft voice startled me by asking, in English, if I would like a drink of cocoa. The speaker, dressed in a black gown, was carrying a big jug in one hand and a clean condensed milk tin in the other.

You who see hundreds of thousands of women daily will not realize how surprising was this apparition on the edge of the battle

² From the *New York Times*, September 29, 1918.

field, and I cannot hope to conquer the feeling of the inspiring story that explained it. Miss Smalley, the solitary keeper of this lone canteen, is the daughter of the late George W. Smalley, a New York author and journalist, who was run over and killed in London in the course of one of the air raids. The Smalleys were of the number of Americans who thought their country should have been in the war from the outset. When the other women workers were withdrawn from the battlefield some months ago, Miss Smalley persuaded the authorities that she was particularly fitted to remain, and here, among the passing soldiery of half a dozen races, she keeps her nightly vigil. Does it seem an inglorious task to make ten gallons of cocoa on a small alcohol stove, and dispense it in old tins at a street corner? British and American women, side by side with their allied sisters, are doing such work all over France, and earning the blessing of weary men. For my part, without grudging Florence Nightingale any of her fame, I would put as high as the picture of "The Lady with the Lamp" in the Scutari Hospital, the picture of this "Lady with the Cocoa Jug" in a wrecked village of Champagne.

The order of her citation by General Pétain reads as follows:

November 10, 1918.

A woman of consecration and untiring devotion who has given proof of the greatest courage during the two periods of bombardment to which the cantonnement was subjected during June and July, 1918. With a rare presence of mind, she lavishly gave of herself in caring for the wounded soldiers as well as for the children and old people of the civil population who had taken refuge in the different bombardment shelters. She was the object of admiration of all those who saw her risk her life in such a manner, without the least thought of danger.

General Headquarters. PÉTAINE.

Another remarkable American with whom I worked for a week was the late R. Bayard Cutting, who was in charge at Vadenay and had some supervision of the work at Bouy. He organized a series of concerts and sing-songs in half a dozen huts and camps which kept me very busy. The lesson of quiet unselfish toil done in the spirit of the highest service was plain to all who met Mr. Cutting. He was a man of large vision with practical experience in social service, and he had also a rare capacity for inspiring confidence.

He could always get things done. I shall never forget the characteristic way in which he had me transported back one day to Bouy. Voitures were not to be had, and it looked hopeless, when the sound of wheels was heard and I saw Cutting rush out to stop a butcher's wagon which went its round twice a week with various supplies. In a minute the organ, suitcase, and I were wedged in respectively between the provisions and the two ladies!

My association with such men and women in this service was no less inspiring than the contact I made with the French officers and soldiers. Since those days the numbers of huts has increased to more than eleven hundred, with Americans working in about one-half of them. The whole organization has won the highest praise from the French Army and now plans are on foot as the army demobilizes to transfer the huts to the cities and towns of France so that when the soldiers have returned home they shall still find the familiar sign of the red triangle at the entrance of cheerful soldier clubs, with the same helpful program and spirit which they grew to love at the front.

I cannot imagine a finer service for America to render than to furnish the personnel necessary to start this work and also the money to continue it until it has become self-supporting. Strange to say, precisely the same situation exists in Italy and the same demand for post-war work among the Italian soldiers. It is so easy for us to meet this call that failure to do so would be criminal.³

³ Regarding the demand for men, a cable has just been received, February 6, asking for forty more picked men to organize new huts, and forty-four physical directors to set up the athletic program for which the French military authorities are so earnestly calling.

FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE

FOURTH LIST

- Albright, F. W., Ph.D., 1916, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.
Altoinger, A. N., former student, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
Astor, F., former student, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Austrian, S. B., former student, Corporal, A. E. F.
Baker, E., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Artillery, U. S. A.
Baxley, C. H., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A.
Beard, L. C., Jr., former student, Chemical Warfare Service.
Beetham, C., former student, 2d Class Machinist, U. S.
N. R. F.
Bitter, K. O., B.S., 1918, 2d Lieutenant, Inf.
Black, F. E., former student, F. A., U. S. A.
Blalock, H. M., M.A., 1917, Corporal, 321st Field Hosp.,
A. E. F.
Bratt, D. B., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Inf.
Bryan, C. A., '18, Inf., U. S. A.
Burton, J. M., Ph.D., 1916, 18th Mach. Gun Batt., A. E. F.
Carey, G. G., Jr., former student, Lieutenant, Canadian
Flying Corps.
Cassard, L. L., former student, Coast Artillery.
Cattanach, G. S., former student, Coast Artillery.
Cohen, H. L., former student, Coast Artillery.
Cromwell, W. K., Jr., former student, 2d Lieutenant,
Q. M. R. C.
Cullom, K. S., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Engineers.
Dehler, F. C., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.
De Marco, J. L., former student, 2d Lieutenant, F. A.,
U. S. A.
Doub, V. W., former student, 78th F. A., A. E. F.
Edgett, E. A., '17, 2d Lieutenant, F. A.
Ellicott, C. E., Jr., '13, 1st Lieutenant, Engineers, A. E. F.
Eveland, A. J., former student, Eng. Corps, U. S. A.

- Foster, A. K., former student, Chaplain, U. S. A.
 Frisch, J. W., former student, Naval Reserves.
 Gahan, W. H., M.A., 1909, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.
 Gardner, W. M., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Inf.
 Glenny, W. H., M.D., 1902, American Red Cross, France.
 Gontrum, T. M., '17, Psychiatric Dept., U. S. N.
 Grasty, J. S., '02, Ph.D., 1908, Engineer, Production Division, Explosives Section, Ordnance Dept.
 Hamilton, A., Ph.D., 1914, 1st Lieutenant, American Red Cross, France.
 Harris, W. H., Jr., '01, U. S. A.
 Harrison, W. E., Jr., '12, Chaplain, U. S. N.
 Herring, F. W., former student, Coast Artillery.
 Hinrichs, P. C., former student, Naval Reserves.
 Hirschfelder, A. D., M.D., 1903, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Hunley, W. M., '04, Executive Secretary, Va. Council of Defense.
 Hynson, H. P., Jr., '07, Ensign, Naval Aviation.
 Ives, H. E., Ph.D., 1908, Captain, Signal Corps.
 Jackson, L. L., '93, U. S. A.
 Jennings, J. M., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Jones, G. R., Faculty, Captain, Sanitary Corps.
 Kimball, J. W., former student, 1st Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Kohn, B. L. B., '18, U. S. N. R. F.
 Lawson, A. C., Ph.D., 1888, American Red Cross, France.
 Lederer, H. A., Jr., former student, Naval Aviation Corps.
 Littman, L., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Artillery.
 Love, J. M., M.D., 1904, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 McFarland, G. B., former student, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Miegel, C. H., '18, Infantry.
 Miller, H. S., former student, Coast Artillery.
 Mixer, G., former student, Lieut. Col., Aircraft Production Bureau.
 Morici, T., former student, Sgt., Signal Corps.

- Morley, F. V., '18, 2d Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.
Murray, E. E., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.
Neuhausen, B. S., '18, Chemical Warfare Service.
Orne, S. W., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Coast Artillery.
Parkman, T. G., former student, Artillery School, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Peete, C. S., former student, Lieutenant, A. E. F.
Perce, LeG. W., '07, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Pessin, L. J., former student, 146th Inf., A. E. F.
Piggot, C. S., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service.
Poindexter, T. W., former student, 1st Lieutenant, A. E. F.
Price, R. C., former student, Sergeant, U. S. A.
Rabinovitz, E. N., Ph.D., 1917, Chaplain, U. S. A.
Revell, L. F., '07, Captain, U. S. A.
Richmond, H. W., '14, Chaplain, U. S. A.
Rivkin, B. M., former student, Engineers, U. S. A.
Rivkin, S., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A.
Sadler, W. F., former student, U. S. Mil. Acad.
Scaife, W. B., '87, American Red Cross, Italy.
Schmidt, C. W., former student, 2d Lieutenant, F. A.
Selby, W. W., former student, Corporal, U. S. A.
Shortess, G. S., former student, U. S. Marine Corps.
Sickel, E. W., former student, Coast Artillery.
Smelser, D. P., Jr., Ph.D., 1916, Captain, Quartermaster's Corps, A. E. F.
Smith, B. W., Jr., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Artillery, U. S. A.
Sparrow, C. M., '08, Ph.D., 1911, Captain, Sanitary Corps.
Stanley, J. S., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A.
Tibbets, W. T., former student, 2d Lieutenant, Inf., U. S. A.
Tolman, W. H., Ph.D., 1891, Y. M. C. A., France.
Townsend, F. H., former student, 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Uhler, J. E., '13, 2d Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Utzinger, O. E., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
Vogeler, J. G., former student, Naval Aviation.

White, W. K., former student, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Whitridge, W., '90, American Red Cross, France.
 Wight, C., former student, U. S. N.
 Wright, F. B., former student, Camp Humphreys, Va.

KILLED IN ACTION

Austrian, S. B., former student, Corporal, A. E. F.

KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Hynson, H. P., Jr., '07, Ensign, Naval Aviation, February 25, 1919.

DIED OF DISEASE

Burton, J. M., Ph.D., 1916, 18th Mach. Gun Batt., A. E. F., October 5, 1918.
 Janeway, T. C., Faculty, Major, M. O. R. C., December 27, 1917.
 Jones, G. R., Faculty, Captain, Sanitary Corps, December 22, 1918.

HONOR ROLL

Evans, H. C., '18, Captain, A. E. F. Cited for bravery in action.
 Gillet, F. W., former student, Captain, Aviation. D. F. C., etc.
 Merrick, R. G., '17, Capt., 10th F. A., A. E. F. Cited for bravery in action.
 Pincoffs, M. C., Jr., M.D., 1912, Captain, M. O. R. C. D. S. C.
 Tipton, W. D., former student, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation. D. S. C., British.

Faculty, Alumni, and Students in the Service.....	1,250
Killed in Action.....	11
Died of Disease.....	5
Killed in Accident.....	3
Wounded in Action.....	8
Prisoners in Germany.....	2
Honor Roll.....	8

The following alumni have recently registered at the American University Union in Paris:

Altoinger, A. N., former student, 1st Lieutenant, Base Hospital 28.

Baker, H. S., B.S., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, 313th F. A.

Benson, J. O., former student, 2d Lieutenant, U. S. N. A. R.

Bird, B. G., former student, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation.

Chisolm, J. J., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Coblentz, R. G., '14, M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Connor, R., M.D., 1901, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Crispin, F. L., M.D., 1906, Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

Davis, E. G., M.D., 1912, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Day, E. M., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Desha, L. J., Ph.D., 1909, Captain, Sanitary Corps.

Donoho, E. S., '14, Captain, 10th Infantry.

Doub, V. W., former student, 78th F. A.

Duncan, R. R., '18, Sec. 51, Saumur Art. School.

Ellicott, C. E., Jr., '13, 1st Lieutenant, 105th Engineers.

Evans, H. C., '18, Captain, 6th F. A.

Gailey, H. A., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Ghormley, R. K., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Gilcreest, E. L., M.D., 1910, Major, M. O. R. C.

Glenny, W. H., M.D., 1902, American Red Cross.

Gray, G. H., '95, Major, 516th Engineers.

Hall, E. G., B.S., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Division.

Hall, F. P., '17, 1st Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps.

Hamilton, A., Ph.D., 1914, American Red Cross.

Hood, R. C., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Horrax, G., M.D., 1913, Captain, M. O. R. C.

Howell, R., '14, Ph.D., 1917, Captain, 33d Mach. Gun Batt.

Hulburt, E. O., '11, Ph.D., 1915, Captain, Signal Corps.

Jarvis, H. G., M.D., 1910, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.

Lauchheimer, M. H., '14, Ph.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, J. A. Hdqtrs.

Lawson, A. C., Ph.D., 1888, American Red Cross.

- Lincoln, A. L., M.D., 1916, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Love, J. M., M.D., 1904, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 McCabe, R. S., '11, 2d Lieutenant, 116th Engineers.
 McCown, A. S., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 McFarland, G. B., former student, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 McNeal, M. D., M.D., 1917, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Martz, R. E., B.S., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation.
 Merrick, R. G., '17, Captain, 10th F. A.
 Milburn, P., Jr., '16, Sergeant, Aviation.
 Morgan, H. J., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Mullin, J. H., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Murchison, D. R., M.D., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Noble, W. D., M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Ormond, J. K., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Owens, O. L., M.A., 1913, 1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry.
 Peete, C. S., former student, Lieutenant, A. E. F.
 Pitt, C. G., '17, 2d Lieutenant, 141st F. A.
 Platt, W., former student, Captain, Chemical Warfare Service.
 Poindexter, T. W., former student, 1st Lieutenant, 20th Engineers.
 Richardson, D., '15, M.A., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, 17th F. A.
 Rogers, W. B., M.D., 1910, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Stewart, R. C., '92, Major, Judge Advocate Gen. Dept.
 Tarr, F. C., '15, M.A., 1917, Captain, A. E. F.
 Tolman, W. H., Ph.D., 1889, Y. M. C. A.
 Troxell, T. F., '15, Captain, 4th Infantry.
 Utzinger, O. E., M.D., 1914, Captain, M. O. R. C.
 Warren, A. M., '15, 310th Infantry.
 Whitridge, W., '90, American Red Cross.
 Wilkins, L., '14, M.D., 1918, 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.
 Woodring, W. P., Ph.D., 1916, 2d Lieutenant, 29th Engineers.
 Woodward, H. W., B.S., 1916, 1st Lieutenant, 106th Engineers.

W. B. Scaife, '87, Y. M. C. A., registered at the American University Union in Rome.

President Goodnow has given us for publication the following letter from Dorsey Richardson, '15, M.A., 1918, which will no doubt be of interest to his friends and former classmates.

17th Field Artillery, A. E. F.,
Germany, December 27.

My dear Dr. Goodnow—

From the banks of the Rhine I want to say hello to the University, and wish it, and you, a happy and prosperous New Year. I understand that everything has changed at Hopkins since I was there in 1917, so probably most of my friends have left, faculty and students—but to those that remain will you please remember me.

The war was very easy on some of us who were unfortunate enough to miss most of the real fighting at the end because of detail to instruction work in camps in France. I, for one, left the regiment just after the taking of the Bois de Belleau in June, and did not rejoin until the day we crossed the Rhine this month. The intervening six months I spent "teaching school" at an artillery camp in Brittany. Once, having decided upon the life of a teacher, I was rudely jarred out of the idea by the declaration of war; but the thing seemed to haunt me and pursue me even in the army, with the result that the French named me for the instruction job, and I had a bare three months on the line, most of it in one of the famous so-called "quiet" sectors near Verdun. A great many Hopkins men passed through the instruction camp, however. Capt. Francis Fielding Reid, son of Professor Reid, was on the school staff. Major Sidney Smith, an old J. H. U. man, was adjutant of the 63rd F. A. Brigade which passed through. Dr. (Lt.) Lawson Wilkins, A.B., 1914, and one of those who came over with the Hopkins unit in 1917, was at the camp hospital. Then, the Brigade from Camp Lee, officered chiefly by Baltimore men from the Fort Meyer camps, was there, as was the Baltimore battery in the 110th F. A. They, by the way, never got to the front.

My regiment, a unit of the 2nd Division, is billeted in a village by the name of Bendorf, across and down the river from Coblenz. Being regular army, and the 2d Division being generally rated in the A. E. F., as probably the best attacking unit in the service, we are figuring on a long stay here—the most optimistic prophets naming June as our date of departure. However, life in Germany prom-

ises to be as pleasant as would be some such place as "Fort Howling Coyote" or other picturesque army posts in the wastes of the plains of Wyoming.

I have not decided on a future program—whether to stick with the army or to get back into the world of affairs; but I do want to have a chance to see the University again, and to hear at least a few more lectures in Gilman Hall. With kindest regards to my former instructors and friends, and with best wishes to you and Dr. Willoughby, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DORSEY RICHARDSON.

To the Editor of Johns Hopkins University Alumni Magazine:

It is requested and very vigorously urged that the alumni of Johns Hopkins University who have served in any capacity with the American Expeditionary Force and who have snap-shot photographs, taken in France, forward copies of all such photographs, together with the necessary explanatory information to be used as captions, to the Officer in Charge, Pictorial Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

These photographs are requested for incorporation in the permanent pictorial files, which will serve as the official photographic record and history of the war.

C. W. WEEKS,

Colonel, General Staff,

Chief, Historical Branch, W. P. D.

By: A. GOODRICH,

Captain, U. S. A., Pictorial Section.

The director of Military Aeronautics of the War Department desires to assemble the personal stories of the men who have been with the Air Service overseas, and requests that their letters or excerpts from them be sent to that office for use in compiling its permanent records.

THE UNIVERSITY

Dean Murray P. Brush has resigned to become headmaster of Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Md. Professor John H. Latané, of the department of History, has been elected by the trustees to succeed Dr. Brush. Dean Brush spoke at the monthly meeting of the Girl Scouts' Council on January 10, on "Great Opportunities for Girl Scouts."

In the November number of *Art and Archaeology* Professor D. M. Robinson published a review of Moore's *Religious Thought of the Greeks from Homer to the Triumph of Christianity*. In the *Classical Weekly* for November 18, he published a review of Cagnat and Chapot's *Manuel d'archéologie romaine* and of Gardner's *History of Ancient Coinage*, and in the same journal for December 16, a review of Flickinger's *Greek Theatre and Its Drama*. In the current number of the *American Journal of Philology* he has a review of the *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome*.

During October and November Professor Robinson was a volunteer in the Military Intelligence Division in Washington, having charge of Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal in the Economic Section. Among other things he prepared a long estimate of the economic conditions of Greece as bearing on the war, and he did a similar piece of work for Spain.

During the Christmas holidays Professor Robinson attended the meetings of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America in New York, and was elected vice-president of the Institute. At the annual meeting of the Baltimore Society of the Archaeological Institute held on January 10, he was elected president. After this meeting Professor Reinach, head of the official French Mission on Education, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Part France Has Played in the Resurrection of Greek Art." It was at the invitation of Professor

Robinson that Professor Reinach and two other distinguished members of this commission, Professor Seymour de Ricci and Dr. Étienne Burnet, visited Baltimore and the University on January 10.

At the annual meeting of the School Arts League, held in January, Professor Robinson was elected honorary president. He also gave an illustrated lecture on "War Memorials of the Past" at a meeting held at the Charcoal Club on January 29.

Associate Professor Lovelace was elected vice-president of Section C of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting in Baltimore. Dr. Lovelace also read a paper at that meeting on "A Study of the Vapor Pressures of Aqueous Solutions of Potassium Chloride."

J. E. Sharp and Thomas C. Whitner are holders of the Du Pont Fellowships.

Capt. R. L. Kramer, C. W. S., who has been officer in charge of the men at the War Laboratory, has been released from service and has entered as a graduate student in Chemistry. Prior to the war he had done several years of graduate work at Columbia University.

Capt. R. R. Renshaw, C. W. S., who has been directing a corps of research men in the Johns Hopkins University War Laboratory, will remain at the University for special research work in Organic Chemistry. Captain Renshaw is professor of Chemistry at Iowa State Agricultural College on leave of absence.

Lieut. Lloyd Van Doren, who has been in General Sibert's office in Washington, has accepted a position as Carnegie assistant under Dr. Frazer and will work for the remainder of the year on osmotic pressure. A. E. Owens and H. K. Parker formerly of the Chemical Warfare Service will work on the same lines under the Carnegie Grant.

Lieut. L. H. Reyerson, C. W. S., formerly a graduate student at the University of Illinois, has been released from service and has entered as a graduate student in Chemistry.

The following graduate students entered the Gas Warfare Service at the beginning of the war: Lieut. O. B. Helfrich, Lieut. J. McGavaek, Jr., W. L. Judefind, Lieut. C. W. Lanning, Lieut. O. S. Piggot, R. W. Hale, Jr., F. K. Bell, W. H. Bahlke, J. K. King, L. A. Sarver, and Lieut. J. M. Jennings. Of these all but three have resumed their work as graduate students.

Lieut. O. B. Helfrich and Lieut. J. McGavaek, who resigned fellowships for 1918-1919 on account of war work, have been reappointed for the remaining half year.

Capt. C. M. Mackall, who was appointed fellow in Chemistry for 1917-1918 but resigned to volunteer early in the war, has been in France where he was promoted to a captaincy and gave instruction in Gas Warfare.

Capt. L. J. Desha, Ph.D., 1909, who spent fourteen months in France in the Sanitary Corps, passed through Baltimore recently.

T. H. Rogers, Ph.D., 1917, resigned a Carnegie assistantship early in 1917 to enter the War Laboratory and later served in the Chemical Warfare Service, being stationed in France.

P. B. Davis, Ph.D., 1912, has been engaged with Dr. Patrick in chemical war work since June, 1917.

Lieut. J. W. Kimball, Ph.D., 1916, and Lieut. E. L. Frederick, Ph.D., 1914, were detailed to the University War Laboratory and worked with Dr. Reid on offense problems. They have been discharged from service and are now with the Du Ponts.

The department of Chemistry is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war and already has twenty-one graduate students devoting full time to Chemistry. There will be no candidates for the Ph.D. degree in Chemistry this June on account of the interruptions due to the war but a number will come up in February, 1920.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at the University in December Professor E. F. Buchner was appointed to represent the

association in its active affiliation with the American Council of Education.

In connection with the College Courses for Teachers classes are being conducted this year at Frederick and Elkton, Md., as University Extension centers. Professor Buchner is giving a course on the "Psychology of Adolescence and Secondary Subjects and Activities" at Frederick. Miss F. E. Bamberger, associate in Education is giving a course on "Elementary Education" at Elkton.

Miss F. E. Bamberger is serving as chairman of the Maryland Committee in the research undertaken by the National Association for Moral Education.

The University is planning the ninth session of the summer courses which will be held at Homewood, July 8-August 15, inclusive. As in former sessions, provision will be made to meet the needs of graduate, pre-medical, and undergraduate students, as well as others.

Associate Professor J. C. French delivered an address on "Revised Spelling" at the annual banquet of the alumni of the Baltimore City College.

At the meetings of the Geological Society of America, held in Baltimore, December 27-28, the following papers were presented by the members of the department of Geology: Professor H. F. Reid (with Professor S. W. Taber), "Recent Earthquakes of Porto Rico;" Professor E. B. Mathews, "The Relative Efficiency of Normative and Modal Classifications of Igenous Rocks;" Professor E. W. Berry, "The Age of Certain Plant-bearing Beds and Associated Marine Formations in South America;" Professor C. K. Swartz and Dr. Harvey Bassler, "The Typical Section of the Allegheny Formation;" Professor C. K. Swartz, Professor W. A. Price, Jr., and Dr. Bassler, "The Stratigraphy and Correlation of the Coal Measures of Maryland;" Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., "The Sand Chrome Deposits of Maryland." Papers were also presented by the following who have been connected with the department of Geology as instructors or students: Dr. G. O. Smith, direc-

tor of the United States Geological Survey, Dr. E. E. Bliss, Dr. F. E. Wright, Professor B. Willis, Dr. C. Keyes, Dr. G. E. Dorsey, Professor W. J. Miller, Dr. T. P. Maynard, and Professor W. F. Prouty.

Professor H. F. Reid returned in December from Porto Rico where he spent several weeks investigating the recent earthquakes for the War Department.

Professor E. B. Mathews attended the sessions of the educational commission of the Southern Baptist Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, January 22-24. This commission has inaugurated a campaign for raising the standards of the Baptist colleges of the south and is concentrating its attention on one or two standard institutions in each state.

Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., attended the sessions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York, February 17-20.

Dr. O. L. Fassig has returned to his former post in charge of the local weather bureau. In December he read a paper before the Association of American Geographers on "The Signal Corps School of Meteorology," describing the work done at the A. and M. College, Bryan, Texas, in training meteorologists for war service, which was under his charge. The school was disbanded shortly after the signing of the armistice.

Professors E. W. Berry and J. T. Singewald, Jr. are going to South America in April to make some geological explorations in the Andean ranges of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. The expedition has been provided for through a fund given the University two years ago by Mrs. G. Huntington Williams in memory of her husband who at his death was head of the department of Geology and the foremost American petrographer. The expedition will be known as the George Huntington Williams Memorial Expedition. Both members of the party had previously interested themselves in South American geology and have made a number of contributions to that subject. Professor Singewald spent some months in South America in 1915, studying its

geology and mineral resources, and was much impressed at the time with the opportunities for and possibilities of geological investigation in those countries. The fossils collected on that trip were studied by Professor Berry, and the results have thrown new and important light upon the geological history of the Andes, proving that portions at least of the South American cordillera are of much more recent age than had been thought. One of the chief objects of the present expedition will be to secure additional data on that point.

Professor J. M. Vincent recently addressed the Maryland Historical Society at the dedication of its new building. He also delivered an address before the faculty and students of Delaware College on "The Problems of Asiatic Turkey," a subject to which he gave special attention during the past year for the use of the American Peace Commission.

Professor J. H. Latané has delivered several addresses in Baltimore on the League of Nations. Among these was an address before the Maryland Convention for a League of Nations on "A League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine." He was also a member of the committee on resolutions of that body.

Associate Professor Magoffin, Major, Q. M. R. C., is now attached to the General Staff in Washington, where he is working in the Historical Branch of the War Plans Division, collecting material for the General Staff History of the War.

The historical library is now in possession of a complete set of the maps prepared by the "Inquiry" for the Peace Commission. They include base maps in various scales for every country and colony where territorial questions will arise, and in some cases "block maps" where the landscape appears in perspective. Notable among these are the large sheets covering Italia Iridenta. A base map of western Russia is of such a scale that it measures over thirteen feet from north to south. This material will be of great value in the study of reconstruction in Europe.

Since the death of Professor K. F. Smith, Dr. W. P. Mustard has had charge of the Latin Seminary. Dr. R. B. Roulston is lending some assistance in the work of undergraduate Latin.

Professor P. Haupt has published or presented the following papers: "The Prototype of the *Dies Irae*," "The Child of the Benedictus (Luke i, 76)," "The Golden Psalm of David," and "Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before" at the meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in New York, December 26-27; "David and Rob Roy" and "The Song of Zacharias in the first chapter of Luke" before the Johns Hopkins University Philological Association; "Was David an Aryan?" in the *Open Court* for January; this will be continued in the February number; and "The Sin of Man" in the *Monist* for January.

Dr. W. F. Albright has been discharged from service and has resumed his duties at the University.

Professor A. O. Lovejoy has returned to the University and has announced courses for the second half year. He was elected president of the American Association of University Professors at its late meeting in Baltimore.

Professor R. W. Wood has been awarded the gold medal of the Italian Academy of Sciences at Rome for the year 1918.

Professor J. H. Hollander lectured on December 16, and January 19, on the economic aims of the war under the auspices of the Educational Propaganda Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, Women's Section. He also delivered an address on "War and Want" before the congregation of Temple Beth-el in New York City on January 19.

Professor G. E. Barnett has been elected a member of the executive committee of the War Camp Community Service of Baltimore.

B. Mitchell, and J. Bernhardt, graduate students, are giving instruction in Political Economy.

Dr. L. Wolman, associate in Insurance, is now in Paris as economic expert to the American Commissioners to Negotiate Peace.

Professor W. W. Willoughby has returned to the University from a prolonged stay in the East.

Mr. Wanlass is giving instruction in Political Science to undergraduates.

Associate Professor D. S. Blondheim has gone to France to become executive secretary of the overseas work of the Jewish Welfare Board. He will take charge of the headquarters of the board in Paris, and will direct the educational, social, and religious activities for the Jewish soldiers. He will also make a collection of data for a record of the participation of Jews in the war.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, '92, was elected a trustee of the University at a recent meeting of the board.

The Baltimore City Interdenominational Sunday School Association has offered two scholarships to collegiate students of the University.

A committee consisting of Dean Brush, Professor C. J. Tilden, Professor D. M. Robinson, Dr. T. R. Brown, E. L. Turnbull, F. H. Gottlieb, P. S. Morgan, F. B. Cahn, B. Turnbull, and others have set about to organize a Johns Hopkins orchestra under the direction of Charles H. Bochau, a well known local musician. We hope to have more to tell about this movement in a later issue of the Magazine.

As the result of an agreement between the University and the Peabody Conservatory of Music a student may offer Music as a major subject for the degree of Bachelor of Science. This move brings the two institutions, which have been cooperating for some years in the summer sessions, into still closer relations.

According to the will of the late Eugene G. Mergenthaler of Baltimore the University is to receive the sum of \$200,000 for building or equipping a laboratory, or for a building devoted to the technical arts.

At a meeting of the Board of Collegiate Studies on January 25, the following new entrance requirements and conditions for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were adopted. It may interest the alumni to learn that an increasing number of students seek to enter the University each year from other states in order to prepare for the Medical School. Our entrance requirements have formerly been so rigid that it was practically impossible for such students to meet them under their special local conditions.

Requirements for Admission. English, 3 units, Algebra, $1\frac{1}{2}$ units, Plane Geometry, 1 unit, History, 1 unit, Foreign Languages, 4 units. Electives: Ancient or Modern Languages, Plane Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, History, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Physical Geography. Not less than two units in any one foreign language; not more than two units in the sciences; not more than two units in History.

Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. English Composition; one course in Mathematics, Latin, Greek, Chemistry, Biology, or Physics; two courses of Modern Languages, only one of which may be elementary; one course in English Literature; one course in Science, unless absolved as above; one course in History, Economics, or Philosophy.

A major of three courses in one subject or approved group of subjects. A minor of two courses in a cognate subject. Points to amount to 125, except as otherwise provided.

MEDICAL SCHOOL NOTES

The following members of the staffs of the Medical School and Hospital have returned to this country: Lieut.-Col. W. S. Baer, Major W. Baetjer, Major C. Bagley, Jr., Major B. M. Bernheim, Major T. R. Chambers, Major J. A. Chatard, Lieut. R. G. Coblentz, Major J. A. C. Colston, Brig.-Gen. J. M. T. Finney, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Fisher, Major G. Heuer, Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon, Lieut. H. Shaw, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Thayer, and Col. H. H. Young.

The University Club of Baltimore recently tendered a dinner to its members of the medical profession who have returned from service. Among those present were Drs. W. S. Baer, J. M. T. Finney, T. R. Chambers, W. S. Thayer, and W. H. Welch.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. T. Finney addressed the Maryland Council of Defense at its final meeting on February 19.

The Hospital has recently been the recipient of two welcome gifts. One of \$50,000 is to be used as an accumulating fund for a building to house the library and the surgical histories of patients, to be known as the Henry M. Hurd Building in honor of Dr. Hurd who was for many years the superintendent of the Hospital. The other of \$30,000 is to provide the income for the salary of the custodian of this building. It is given in memory of the late Rev. S. H. Gayley.

The Hospital was also bequeathed \$35,000 by the will of Mrs. Ada B. V. Dickson, widow of Dr. John Dickson who was a student of the University from 1876-1879. Dr. Dickson died in 1915. The income from this fund is to be used in promoting the comfort and welfare of the nurses of the Hospital.

Drs. W. R. Dunton, Jr., G. E. Bennett, C. Macfie Campbell, Mrs. Marshall Price, occupational director of the Phipps Institute, and Miss Margaret Brogden, social service director of the Hospital, are members of the staff in instructing teachers of occupational therapy for the rehabil-

itation of crippled soldiers and sailors, under the auspices of the Maryland Council of Defense, Women's Section.

Dr. Jules Duesberg, the Belgian scientist who has been connected with the Medical School for the past few years, has returned to Europe.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Dr. R. W. Hegner has published an article on "Genetics—Quantitative Relations between Chromatin and Cytoplasm in the Genus *Arcella*, with their Relations to External Characters" in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science for January, 1919, vol. v, no. 1.

Dr. Raymond Pearl, chief of the statistical division of the United States Food Administration, has returned to this country from a two months trip in Europe on Food Administration business.

Dr. E. V. McCollum has published a book entitled "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition." Dr. McCollum also addressed the Home Economic Association at its recent dinner.

Recent lectures at the School of Hygiene have been given by Dr. W. H. Park, "The Prevention of Diphtheria Especially through Toxin-Antitoxin Injections," and "Organization of Municipal Health Laboratories;" Dr. M. J. Rosenau, "Ptomaine Poisoning" and "The Cause and Mode of Spread of Influenza;" Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow, "Ventilation" and "Industrial Hygiene;" and Dr. H. M. Biggs, "The Development of the Public Health Laboratory and Its Influence on Public Health Work and Medical Practice."

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

John H. Gregory of New York City has been elected to the faculty of Civil Engineering to succeed Professor G. R. Jones who died on December 22 of pneumonia while in the service of the government.

Professors J. B. Whitehead, C. J. Tilden, and A. G. Christie are members of a commission to investigate the shipping facilities of Baltimore.

The first Aldred lecture was given by Mr. Percy H. Thomas of New York City on February 5, his subject being "The Public Service Electric Power System."

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

S. A. T. C.

During the last half year regular undergraduate activities at Hopkins have been at a standstill. According to the military program of the government, units of the S. A. T. C. and Naval Reserve were established on October first in many colleges throughout the country, and that day marked the beginning of a new era at Hopkins. At exactly noon, in the presence of a large number of spectators, the future soldiers and sailors took the oath of allegiance to the flag, and President Goodnow, Dean Brush, and Captain Guild, the Commanding Officer, made short addresses encouraging the men in their new undertaking.

Work began immediately. Two problems to be met were those of housing and feeding more than four hundred men in the University buildings, and of changing the curriculum to fit the S. A. T. C. requirements. As Hopkins has no dormitories, the first problem was probably the more difficult. No time was lost, however, and the University authorities and students alike jumped to the task of transforming the college into a military school. Then the "flu" epidemic broke out, and for three weeks all activities were suspended. This added to the general confusion but allowed time for dormitories to be fixed and much organization work to be accomplished.

Upon the reopening of the University, three companies were organized: "A" Co., composed of half the S. A. T. C. men and quartered in a large building on the Marine Hospital grounds; "B" Co., composed of the remaining S. A. T. C. men and stored away on the top floor of Gilman Hall; and "C" Co., made up of naval men only and quartered in the Mechanical and Civil Engineering buildings. Machin-

ery Hall was cleared of engines and other apparatus and transformed into a mess hall with a kitchen in the basement. A schedule similar to that in the training camps was followed: first call 6.20 a.m., followed by reveille, setting-up exercises, and then breakfast at 7.00. Classes began at 8.00 and continued till noon, while dinner took up the next hour. The last class from 1.00 to 2.00 p.m., was followed by two and a quarter hours of drill, bayonet and grenade practice, and lectures on a multitude of military subjects. Retreat and guard mount at 5.00 and then supper. The recreation hour after supper was perhaps the busiest of the day. Many informal entertainments and vaudeville shows were gotten up by the fellows, and finally, with the formation of an orchestra and the advent of Y. M. C. A. movies once a week, the troubles of the day were partly forgotten. Study lasted from 7.00 till 9.30 with taps at 10.00. This was the daily routine. On Saturday, however, the program differed. After morning inspection and noon mess, all except those on guard duty and those having punishment tours to serve were granted passes from the grounds till taps on Sunday.

In November and December two very successful dances were held in the C. E. lecture hall which was prettily decorated with colored streamers and lights. An athletic association was formed by the battalion, and football and swimming ran the course of a season as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. Up to the signing of the armistice quite a few men were sent to officers' camps.

On the whole, the S. A. T. C. was from the students' point of view a complete failure. In theory the system outlined by the War Department was good, and probably the best that could have been devised under the circumstances, but in practice it failed to attain the ends for which it was originated. The S. A. T. C. was formed with the idea of keeping men in college until their turn came to go into more active service, at the same time allowing those engaged in the several branches of science and engineering

to continue their work under the pressure required to complete full year courses in less than half a year. The strictly military-academic men were to receive preliminary training as officers, later to be sent from time to time to officers' camps. For them several courses in American history, economics, English, sanitation, military law, and surveying were prescribed.

As far as the latter group was concerned the military training was fairly satisfactory; with more efficient officers in charge better results would have been attained. The rub lay, however, with the time allotted for the preparation of assignments. In the two and half hours (which in reality were never that much) set aside every evening it was absolutely impossible for a man to read his text books, study his notes, and prepare written themes with any degree of thoroughness or satisfaction to either his instructors or himself. If it was bad in the case of the military-academic students, it was worse for those in the scientific and engineering departments where a great amount of laboratory work is required. Studying soon became a joke and few of the fellows took it at all seriously. The mess run by a local caterer, though good at first, reached a low ebb in quality during November and added internal unrest to the general dissatisfaction. About the middle of December, with much rejoicing the unit was dissolved and the men discharged.

The S. A. T. C. did one big thing for Hopkins. The close association of the men in dormitories started some badly needed college spirit which we hope has come to stay. With the men living off the grounds the college has never been more than a day school in which the students have had but part interest, the outside attractions of city and home receiving most of their interest. After being discharged more than thirty men asked that the University continue to furnish sleeping quarters, and with the granting of the request dormitory life has come to stay. Several well equipped rooms are now in use at a charge of \$5.00 a

month. Meals are served at the old gymnasium which has been transformed into a cafe, and meal tickets, good for any meal, are sold in books of twenty-one for \$7.00. To maintain some peace and order after the reaction from S. A. T. C. life, a committee in each room has framed rules providing for quiet during study hours, the time freshmen must be in at night, and the time for lights out. We hope that the time is not far distant when we can have the dormitory buildings so badly needed.

ATHLETICS

Athletics are in the midst of a big revival which promises much for the Black and Blue. The Athletic Association, in pursuance of its new policy of having each team coached by alumni stars with the whole organization under the constant supervision of an athletic director, has engaged Captain Murphy as director, and he has already taken things in hand.

Lacrosse practice has been in full swing for some time, and with the old coaches and thirteen "H" men back as well as a large amount of new material the future looks black for Hopkins' opponents. The players on last years' team have recently been awarded medals for the southern championship.

The track team faces a future almost as bright. The squad is large, and the winning relay team of 1918 is out to beat its former record. This team will run at the Northern Intercollegiate Meet at Boston, the Penn Relays at Philadelphia, and at the annual Armory Meet in Baltimore. Other meets for the whole track squad are being arranged with Swarthmore, Lehigh, Navy, Washington and Lee, Georgetown, and Haverford. All the South Atlantic meets this year will be held at Homewood. The Freshman-Sophomore meet takes place on February 21.

Baseball faces the prospect of going through the most successful season in its history. All but two players of last

year's team are back, and with from three to five men out for each position we should have a star nine again this year.

An unrecognized swimming team has had several meets, and tennis will soon be started. One of the best news items for the undergraduates is that next fall basketball, swimming, and tennis will at last be officially recognized minor sports.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The "Twelve General Orders of a Freshman" (Freshmen Regulations of 1918-1919) framed by the Student Council are being vigorously enforced by the Sophomores. The Freshmen are distinguished by broad green bands on their left sleeves, and the Sophs guide wandering ones back into the "straight and narrow path" with the aid of "freshmen persuaders," thin boards five inches wide and from one to five feet long.

The Soph-Fresh flag rush (January 29) was won by the older class despite their much inferior numbers. In a bloody, shirtless battle the upper class charged the lower and in ten minutes had gotten possession of the banner which they kept until the whistle blew. The previous night the Freshmen had painted their "1922" in black in half a dozen places on the concrete drive and had tied three flags to the cupolas of the engineering buildings and on the top of the power house chimney, but early morning revealed no such signs of victory, for two or three vigilant Sophs had seen and cut down the flags and had painted out the "'22" with a "'21."

The *News-Letter* resumed publication the first of February, and the Senior class is hard at work on its *Hullabaloo*. Under the new system each class has been given charge of one quarter of the book for itself and has elected its own editor and business manager.

The Adams debate and public speaking contest will be held on February 21. The subject is: "Resolved that the

railroads of the United States should be owned and operated by the government." The Seniors have the negative side. The old triangular debate with the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina will take place later in the season.

As a result of objectionable action by the Inter-Fraternity Board in regard to the cotillions this year, the Student Council handed down the decision that, instead of being composed of representatives from the fraternities, the Cotillion Board should consist of two men elected by each of the four classes. The elections took place and the new democratic board is already arranging two cotillions which are being looked forward to with pleasure by the whole undergraduate body. In addition to the cotillions several very pretty Black and Blue Hops are being conducted at about four weeks intervals.

By the middle of February we hope to have started a well organized permanent student glee club. From the great amount of enthusiasm shown there is every prospect for a long sought success.

One last item in the "new era" is that of the formation of a dramatic club. For years it has been thought that such a society was needed in the college life of Hopkins, and now we are gratified to see this newest activity already well organized and coached. The play to be given this season is Bernard Shaw's fascinating *You Never Can Tell*. At present the club has twelve members and is being coached by Miss Clementine Walter, an experienced performer in New York and a coach with the Vagabond Players of Baltimore.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

B. M. Bernheim, '01, M.D., 1905, Major, M. O. R. C., has issued a series of letters telling of his experiences with the Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit in France. The book is entitled: *Passed as Censored* and is published by Lippincott, New York.

L. R. McMaster, Ph.D., 1906, has with F. B. Langreck an abstract of "The Preparation of Fumaronitrile. The Action of Hydroxylamine on Fumaronitrile" in the *Journal of the Chemical Society of London*, vol. cxiv, part 1, p. 338.

M. T. Burrows, M.D., 1909, with Dr. Yoshio Suzuki, has published an article in the *Journal of Immunology*, vol. iii, no. 3, pp. 289-332, on "The Study of Immunity by the Tissue Culture Method. II. The Tissue Culture as a Means for Quantitatively Estimating Toxin and Antitoxin in Passively Immunized Animals." A Supplement to "The Study of the Cells and Blood Plasma of Animals Which Are Naturally Resistant and Others Which Are Susceptible to Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxins" by Dr. Suzuki.

E. Sachs, M.D., 1904, has an article on "The Enlarging Scope of Neurological Surgery" in the *Journal of the Kansas Medical Society*, vol. xviii, no. 9, pp. 211-217.

Professor Kirby Flower Smith's last publication, an article on "The Poet Ovid," appeared in *Studies in Philology*, vol. xv, no. 4, October, 1918.

G. C. Robinson, '99, M.D., 1903, has an article on the "Organization and Operation of the St. Louis Placement Bureau for Handicapped Men" in the *Annals of the Political and Social Science Association* for November, 1918.

"The Presence of Food Accessories in Urine, Bile, and Saliva" by A. M. Muckenfuss, Ph.D., 1895, appeared in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, vol. xl, no. 10, October, 1918.

A. F. Gorton, '12, Ph.D., 1915, had an article in the September, 1918, number of the *Journal of the American Ceramic Society* entitled, "Observations on Apparent Causes of Failure of Lead-Glass Pots."

C. H. Shinn, '84, has a corner in the Sunday edition of the *Fresno Morning Republican*, entitled "Weekly Comments."

"Chemist, Manufacturer, and Teacher" was the title of an article by N. W. Haynes, former student, in the *Nation* of December 28, 1918.

Science for February 7, 1919, contained "On Monkeys Trained to Pick Coco Nuts" by E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905; a review of R. C. Tolman's "The Theory of Relativity of Motion" by H. P. Phillips, Ph.D., 1905; and "Silexite, a New Rock Name" by W. J. Miller, Ph.D., 1905.

H. E. Rollins, former student, has an article on "Martin Parker, Ballad-Monger" in *Modern Philology* for January, 1919.

"The Traffic in Babies" by Dr. George Walker has been published by the Norman Remington Company of Baltimore, Md.

"Outlines of Economic Zoology" by A. M. Reese, '92, Ph.D., 1900, has appeared in a second edition.

Dr. J. M. Booker, '01, has published two articles in the War Information Series, University of North Carolina Extension Leaflets; "England Democratizing under Victoria (1832-1877)" and "The Rise of Imperialism (1877-1914)."

Modern Language Notes for January, 1919, contains "Stefan George and the Reform of the German Lyric" by A. L. T. Starck, '11, Ph.D., 1916; "Shakspeare Studies, Part III" by A. H. Tolman, Fellow, 1884-1885; a review of R. K. Root's "The Textual Criticism of Chaucer's *Troilus*" by J. D. Bruce, Ph.D., 1894; "M. H. G. *alrune*" by Professor H. Collitz; brief mention of C. F. Jacob's "The Foundations and Nature of Verse" by Professor J. W. Bright, and of W. A. Neilson's "Robert Burns: How to Know Him" by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913.

The February issue contains "*Gil Blas* and *Don Sylvio*" by Professor W. Kurrelmeyer; "Shakspeare Studies, Part IV" by A. H. Tolman, Fellow, 1884-1885; a review of C. Hamilton's "Materials and Methods of Fiction, Revised and Enlarged" by R. L. Ramsay, Ph.D., 1905; a review of A. Schaffer's "Georg Rudolf Weckherlin. "The Embodiment of a Transitional Stage in German Metrics" by E. H. Sehrt, '11, Ph.D., 1915; "Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*" by J. D. Bruce, Ph.D., 1894; "Notes on Lyly's *Euphues*" by Professor W. P. Mustard; and brief mention of C. E. Andrews' "The Writing and Reading of Verse" and of A. L. F. Snell's "Pause: A Study of its Nature and its Rhythmical Function in Verse, especially Blank Verse" by Professor J. W. Bright.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL
ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—J. B. Crenshaw, Ph.D., 1893, president, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirieh, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A call meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on January 21, 1919, in President Radcliffe's office, 615 Fidelity Building. Those present were President Radcliffe and Messrs. Barnett, Barton, Burrough, Gittings, and Roulston.

The matter of this year's elections was first taken up. Owing to the fact that over twelve hundred men are in the service of the government and that a large number of others are not in reach because of their addresses not being known, it was determined to hold no elections this year and to have those who would go out of office this year hold over for another year. The present state of the treasury also seemed to justify this action.

It was also decided to postpone the annual reunion until commencement week, when it is hoped that the majority of those now overseas will have returned, so that they may be welcomed at what might be called a "Victory Reunion."

After some discussion concerning the affairs of the University, the committee decided to invite President Goodnow to address the committee and others of the alumni on the financial condition of the University and the advisability of launching a campaign for funds among the alumni.

The committee then adjourned until January twenty-ninth.

At the meeting on January twenty-ninth President Radcliffe and Messrs. Barnett, Barton, Flack, Gittings, and Roulston were present; also President Goodnow, J. H. Pleasants, '95, M.D., 1899, chairman of the Alumni Council, A. R. L. Dohme, '86, Ph.D., 1889, R. Griswold, '05, and H. F. French, '07. Unfortunately, most of those who were invited had some previous engagement.

After an address by President Goodnow and after considerable discussion, it was moved, seconded, and adopted, that a campaign be launched among the alumni (more especially the collegiate alumni) for a fund to be used in building a dormitory to be known as Memorial Hall in memory of those who have fallen in the world war; this campaign to be organized immediately, to be started in the spring, and to be concluded by Thanksgiving Day, 1919.

President Goodnow brought out the interesting fact that the University has been compelled this year to house some thirty students on the top floor of one of the engineering buildings. There is every reason to believe that the demand will be greater next year. We are now no longer living in a boarding house neighborhood, and it is practically impossible for students to secure living quarters near the University.

The committee adjourned *sine die*.

ALUMNI NOTES

E. W. Burlingame, Johnston Scholar, 1914-1916, has been appointed master in English at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

O. H. Lambert, former student, who enlisted in the University Ambulance Corps and was later sent to Italy, has been heard from recently. The Ambulance Unit was transferred to France just in time to participate in the St. Mihiel drive.

G. W. Gray, '90, Ph.D., 1895, has been appointed director of the Bureau of Refining of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration. Dr. Gray has recently been connected with the Midland Oil Refining Company of El Dorado, Kansas.

Lieutenant C. B. Gillet, former student, of the Aviation Service has recently been visiting his parents in Baltimore.

C. A. Boston, former student, delivered the principal address at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association on June 29, 1918, his subject being, "Law—Anachronistic, Progressive, Prospective." Mr. Boston was appointed chairman of the Committee on Publicity of the American Bar Association in December, 1918. On December 9, 1918, he was elected president of the Maryland Society of New York and extends a hearty in-

itation to all Hopkins men from Maryland who settle in New York to join the Society.

T. S. Baker, '91, Ph.D., 1895, has resigned as headmaster of Tome Institute of Port Deposit, Md. His resignation goes into effect at the close of the school year. Dr. Baker has accepted the appointment as secretary to the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. F. Kieffer, M.D., 1913, has recently been promoted to be major in the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Kieffer has been "over there" for some time.

R. M. Winger, Ph.D., 1912, has left the University of Oregon to become assistant professor of Mathematics at the University of Washington.

L. W. Wear, Ph.D., 1913, has left the University of Washington to become associate professor of Mathematics at Throop College, Pasadena, Cal.

D. D. Leib, Ph.D., 1909, has been appointed professor of Mathematics at the Connecticut College for Women.

J. E. Rowe, Ph.D., 1910, has been doing mathematical research work for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and has been detailed to the Bureau of Standards.

"America's Case Against Germany" by L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, was on the first bibliog-

raphy sent out by the Committee on Education and Special Training to War Issues instructors.

O. C. Glaser, '00, Ph.D., 1904, has resigned from his position as associate professor of Zoology at the University of Michigan to become head of the department of Zoology at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

A. J. Bigney, former student, has been appointed professor of Zoology at Syracuse University.

Rev. G. LeR. White, former student, is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jamestown, North Dakota.

Lucile D. Smith, M.A., 1918, is now at the Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tenn.

Nellie F. Pelton, M.A., 1918, is now at the Lakewood Hall School, Lakewood, N. J.

A. E. Egge, Ph.D., 1887, is now at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

The following alumni are now at the University of Pittsburgh, G. C. Bassett, Ph.D., 1913, professor of Educational Psychology and director of the Psychological Clinic; L. E. Griffin, Ph.D., 1900, professor of Zoology; R. Retzer, Fellow, 1904-1905, associate professor of Anatomy; P. R. Sieber, M.D., associate professor of Surgery; R. R. Snowden, M.D., 1911, instructor in Medicine; L. C. Bixler, M.D., 1903, instructor in Medicine.

A. C. Ritchie, '96, who has been general counsel of the War Industries Board, Washington,

D. C., has received the following letter from Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, in commendation of his services.

My dear Mr. Ritchie:

Now that the dissolution of the United States War Industries Board has come and the breaking off of the associations of the past few months, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of the aid that you have been to us in the great task which was set before us all. I quite appreciated your situation about accepting the counselship of the board because the people of Maryland had elected you Attorney-General of that State and that you felt that your first duty was to them. I never had any doubt that your duty to come to Washington was very clear, but I appreciated the fact that you wanted to get into the "Firing Line." I knew that the important legal post that you have been filling was of greater importance than a military one and that you were rendering a more valuable service here than abroad.

I am glad that I prevailed upon you not to resign as Attorney-General before you came, now that you can go back to that office with a knowledge that the people of your state cannot fail to take a real pride in the war work you did here.

The effective discharge of your work and the cheerfulness which you carried at all times in difficult situations won for you

the affection and admiration of all your associates. In the accomplishments of the United States War Industries Board you know that you have done your full share.

Very sincerely yours

BERNARD M. BARUCH.

In speaking of the work of the Assistant Attorney-General, O. Marbury, '02 Mr. Ritchie said: "The work of the Department of Law has been both exacting and important, and I cannot say too much in praise of the way in which my assistants have handled it. Mr. Ogle Marbury, the Acting Attorney-General, performed the duties of Attorney-General of the State with the most conspicuous ability. He gave practically his entire time to the work, and, in the case of a lawyer of his talents, that necessarily meant that the affairs of the office were conducted with entire satisfaction, both to the department and to the people of the State, who have benefited by his untiring zeal and marked legal learning. Association with Mr. Marbury has always been both a pleasure and a privilege. To that is now added the real pride which all of his friends can justly take in his work as acting head of the State Law Department."

B. Tappan, '11, M.D., 1915, has entered private practice in Baltimore, specializing in the diseases of children.

A. A. Hardy, '16, 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Service, has

been mustered out of service and has settled in Evansville, Ind.

H. F. French, '07, Major, Q. M. R. C., has been mustered out of service and has returned to his law practice in Baltimore.

A. K. Barton, '14, 1st Lieutenant, Battery B, 83d F. A., has returned to the United States, and was from latest reports at Camp Knox, Kentucky.

E. L. Frederick, '11, Ph.D., 1914, has been transferred to the Research Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, and was recently stationed at the University.

E. G. Stapleton, B.S., 1918, has been mustered out of service at Fort Douglas, Utah, and has returned to Baltimore.

L. C. Lehr, '98, M.D., 1902, Major, M. O. R. C., and assistant to Dr. H. H. Young in urological work in France, has returned to the United States.

Dr. H. Friedenwald, '84, has accepted a mission to go to Palestine to study health problems in the Holy Land. Dr. Friedenwald will act as adviser to the American Zionists Medical Unit, composed of about forty physicians and nurses, which is now in Palestine. R. G. Sonneborn, former student, accompanied Dr. Friedenwald as secretary.

Under the caption "Hopkins Man His Idol," the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* at Camp Meade, Md., has the

following story to tell of J. H. King, '99 M.D., 1906:

"If ever gratitude welled from the heart of any living man it is welling from the heart of Kenneth S. Plum of Parkersburg, W. Va., one of the wounded soldiers now at the base hospital at this cantonment.

The object of Plum's gratitude and the subject of his paeans of praise is Lieut. John H. King of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit in France, to whom Plum says he owes his life. It was Lieutenant King, Plum declares, who came upon him, lying on a cot in a field hospital in France, with his right arm shattered by a bit of shrapnel and so weakened from the loss of blood that he was near death's door.

Plum is an educated young man of alert mind, an exceptionally intelligent man and not prone to exaggerate. His words of gratitude are such as can be accepted without the least suspicion that they are tinged with emotionalism.

Plum, who was a member of the Eightieth Division from Camp Lee, was on his way to the front with an ammunition train in the neighborhood of Montfaucon when a bit of shell dropped near him, some of the fragments of the shell penetrating his right arm and shattering the bone. The West Virginian was taken to a field hospital conducted by Hopkins men and there he was treated by Lieu-

tenant King. Persons who saw the operation marveled at the way the lieutenant did his work. No one dreamed that the Baltimore doctor could save the young soldier's arm, but he did.

At this hospital, Plum said he met a number of wounded Baltimore soldiers. He said, he thinks most of them were from the Three Hundred and Thirtieth and that all of them had the greatest confidence in the Hopkins physicians and congratulated themselves on their good luck in getting to a Hopkins unit."

F. R. Jones, Ph.D., 1896, has been appointed by Secretary McAdoo as a member of the Advisory Board of the Division of Military and Naval Insurance of the Bureau of War Risks Insurance. Dr. Jones is secretary-treasurer of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, and has made a special study of workmen's compensation questions.

P. K. Gilman, M.D., 1905, has returned from overseas where he was a member of the Leland Stanford Unit.

J. N. Galloway, M.A., 1915, is now instructor in Mathematics at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

F. V. Morley, '18, and F. C. Dehler and E. E. Murray, former students, have been commissioned as second lieutenants in the coast artillery.

E. J. Canton, B.S., 1918, and G. M. Hall, '15, have been com-

missioned second lieutenants in the Air Service.

J. E. Uhler, '13, is at present studying methods for teaching the blind, especially in English. He is stationed at Evergreen, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

J. H. Finley, former student, is now director of the American Red Cross in Palestine.

President Wilson, Ph.D., 1886, has been made an Honorary Doctor of the Universities of Paris and Cracow.

Dr. S. Flexner, Fellow, 1891-1892, has been elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. G. L. Streeter, former student, has been appointed director of the department of Embryology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

A. D. Hirschfelder, M.D., 1903, of the University of Minnesota, is now with the research division of the Chemical Warfare Section, and has been stationed in Baltimore.

B. C. Steiner, Ph.D., 1891, recently addressed the Maryland Historical Society at the dedication of its new building. G. L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D., 1900, was a member of the committee which conducted the dedication exercises.

J. L. McGhee, Ph.D., 1911, is now professor of Chemistry at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

A. R. Gminder, '14, Sergeant, A. E. F., was from latest information traveling with the Save-

nay players as actor and musician. He writes that the troupe has been so successful with the soldiers that it will likely tour a considerable part of the A. E. F.

J. A. E. Eyser, M.D., 1905, Major, M. O. R. C., and A. S. Loevenhart, M.D., 1903, have been commended by General Sibert for their work in the Chemical Warfare Service at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. S. M. Cone, '90, Captain, M. O. R. C. has returned with a detachment of convalescent men.

H. C. Lancaster, Ph.D., 1907, F. Bascom, Ph.D., 1893, H. Crew, Ph.D., 1887, and F. W. Blackmar, Ph.D., 1889, were elected councilors of the American Association of University Professors at the recent meeting in Baltimore.

Albert Shaw, Ph.D., 1884, delivered an address on "The Present Opportunity" before the Maryland Convention for a League of Nations at a recent gathering in Baltimore.

Rev. W. P. Shriver, '01, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions was recently in Baltimore to launch the budget campaign of the Presbyterian Federated Council to raise \$35,000.

F. N. Iglehart, former student, Captain, U. S. A., has been ordered to return to the United States.

Lieut. L. G. Lederer, former student, who served with the 117th Photographic Section, has returned to the United States.

Dr. G. M. Linthicum, '91, Major, M. O. R. C., has been in charge of the surgical service at Base Hospital No. 113 at Save-nay, France, a hospital center consisting of a number of individual hospital units.

Lieut. S. Klosky, former student, of the Aviation Service, has returned to this country after eighteen months' service in France as an aviator.

G. R. Havens, Ph.D., 1917, has gone to France for Y. M. C. A. service with the French army. He will return next fall to become assistant professor of Romance Languages at Ohio State University.

E. B. Fosnocht, '99, is chairman of the Connecticut Group of the New England Modern Language Association.

B. S. Winchester, B.S., 1917, writes us that he should not have been included in the list of men in the service as he "was one of those eleventh hour applicants whose expectations were squashed by the armistice."

R. A. Dobbin, Jr., former student, has gone to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he will make his home in the future.

R. G. Lowndes, '09, 1st Lieutenant, 311th F. A., A. E. F., is expected to return shortly to the United States.

L. O. Grondahl, Ph.D., 1908, who has spent the last year in war work in Baltimore and in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., has returned to the Carnegie Institute of Tech-

nology, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is professor of Physics.

At the annual meeting of the American Philological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, held at Columbia University, December 26-29, 1918, the following alumni read papers. "The Publication of Horace's Odes" by G. L. Hendrickson, '87, "Study in the Mayance Languages" by W. E. Gates, '86; "Aphrodite: Mother Earth" by W. S. Fox, Ph.D., 1911; "The Similes in Latin Epic Poetry" by R. B. Steele, Ph.D., 1890; "The Decoration of the Ceppo Hospital at Pistoia" by A. Marquand, Ph.D., 1880; "Scholastic Grammars" by C. R. Lanman, Fellow, 1876-1877; and "Note on the Cure of Leprosy in the Old Testament" by J. D. Prince, Ph.D., 1892.

C. S. Mendenhall, Ph.D., 1898, has been appointed scientific attaché to the United States Legation at London.

G. O. Smith, Ph.D., 1896, recently addressed the Association of State Geologists at their meeting in Baltimore.

E. H. Sehart, '11, Ph.D., 1915, is now professor of Modern Languages at Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

J. L. Campion, Ph.D., 1917, has left the University of North Carolina and is now in New York City.

J. S. Dickinson, '13, has accepted a position at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

D. P. Smelser, Jr., Ph.D., 1916, is a captain in the quartermaster's corps and has been in charge of the coal supply for the American camps in France.

Lieut. R. K. Goodenow, Jr., '05, of the aviation service, has returned to his home in Baltimore after having been in France since July, 1918.

J. H. Hyslop, Ph.D., 1887, gave an address in Baltimore on February 16, on "The Scientific Approach to the Future Life."

C. S. Atchison, Ph.D., 1907,

has been auditor and cost accountant for the Emergency Shipping Board.

J. R. Musselman, Ph.D., 1916, is a 1st Lieutenant of the statistical staff of the Food Commission.

C. H. Rawlins, Jr., Ph.D., 1916, has been connected with the Science and Research Division of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

H. S. West, '93, Ph.D., 1899, addressed the Baltimore Educational Society on "The Reorganization of the Professional Curriculum of the American Normal School" at its regular meeting on February 14, 1919.

MARRIAGES

S. C. Chew, Jr., '09, Ph.D., 1913, to Miss Lucy Evans of New York City, on December 21, 1918.

R. W. Dickey, former student, to Miss Elizabeth Cribbens of Covington, Va., on September 10, 1918.

Du M. F. Elmendorf, M.D., 1915, to Miss Louisa Cook, at

Camp Shelby, Miss., on December 25, 1918.

J. N. Galloway, M.A., 1915, to Miss Ellen McElroy Ligon of Annapolis, Md., on January 29, 1919.

E. G. Stapleton, B. S., 1918, to Miss Helen Ridgely Coulter of Baltimore, Md., on October 30, 1918.

DEATHS

B. Ayres, Fellow, 1879-1880, on January 28, 1919.

L. E. Bennett, '92, on February 5, 1919.

C. C. Brown, M.D., 1912.

C. R. Eastman, former student, on September 28, 1918.

E. J. Fortier, former student, on December 24, 1918.

W. H. Page, Fellow, 1876-1878, on December 22, 1918.

G. Peirce, M.D., 1907, on February 4, 1919.

C. E. Phelps, E.E., 1894, on December 23, 1918.

A. E. Richards, Ph.D., 1914, on February 8, 1919.

C. S. Ridgway, former student, on December 8, 1918.

F. Rotch, former student, on May 23, 1918.

F. C. Todd, former student, on November 11, 1918.

W. P. Winter, Ph.D., 1904, on January 2, 1919.

G. B. Wolff, M.D., 1912, on December 21, 1918.

BIRTHS

To E. Miller, '12, Ph.D., 1915, and Mrs. Miller, a son on December 6, 1918.

BOOK REVIEWS

French Protestantism, 1559-1562.

By CALEB GUYER KELLY.

Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvi, No. 4. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1918.

The last series of the *Studies* has comprised subjects of an unusually varied nature. The monographs treat of life in Japan, in America, in mediæval Germany, and in France. The last named, which is now before us, deals with a short period of the history of the Protestants in France. It is not quite clear why just this period was chosen. The date of beginning was determined by the fact that in that year the first national synod of the Huguenots was formed and that Francis II, the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the first son of Catherine of Medici, came to the throne. The reason, however, for selecting the date of termination is not well shown, and the study in several cases extends beyond the limits of that year. I wonder whether 1562 on the title is not a misprint for 1563. The writer has read widely and presents an imposing bibliography. Sometimes he has not thoroughly mastered his material, and often the connection and pertinence of the statements is not made manifest. It is a

tangled and complicated era, and the author does not give sufficient explanation of his allusions to make the work intelligible to any one but a thorough student of French history of that period. He does not always make clear what was characteristic of France in general and what was peculiar to the Huguenots. Particularly is this true of the discussion of French trade and commerce in the first two chapters. The monograph has so completely analyzed the situation of the Protestants in France during the period treated that one wishes for a synthesis somewhere. The arrangement of the chapters does not seem to follow any logical order, and there is a rather unusual use of the phrase "the Reform" for the Protestant party, and "Reform" as an adjective for "Reformed." The style is sometimes slightly obscure, and the minuteness of detail as to statistics makes it difficult occasionally to find the wood for the trees.

It is not intended, however, to leave the impression that the work has not very substantial merits. One can sometimes trace an author's tastes and experience from his work, and we notice that references to Africa are always made *con amore*. We begin the study with a dis-

cussion of the social and economic forces and of the resources of the people, and are interested with the trade routes and the transported products of the day. We have clearly shown us the character of the Huguenots, consisting chiefly of nobles and townspeople with few adherents among the peasants, and the organization of the Calvinists, civil, ecclesiastical, and military.

The dispute between the great houses of Guise and Valois is

told in a thorough and accurate manner, and the unscrupulousness and vindictiveness of the Guise family has never been more clearly stated. We find much of importance concerning Anthony, King of Navarre, Queen Catherine, and the other leaders in that time of strong personalities. The course of events of the first of the religious wars which devastated France is followed closely, and the work ends when peace was made for a time.

NECROLOGY

G. G. LAUBSCHER, PH.D., 1909.

In the death of Gustav George Laubscher, October 5, 1918, Romance scholarship has suffered a distinct loss. Professor Laubscher received his bachelor's degree from Adelbert College, and his doctor's degree, in 1909, from the Johns Hopkins University. From that time he held the chair of Romance Languages in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, a responsible post for a beginner. Its arduous duties did not prevent him, however, from continuing and developing his own studies. His dissertation on the Past Tenses in French is a scholarly piece of work. In

recent years he had been gathering the materials for an investigation of the decline of case-inflection in French. As the study developed he saw that it must be divided into the history of the pronouns and of the nouns. Fortunately, the former is substantially complete and ready for publication; the latter is less advanced, although the material is all gathered.

Laubscher was a sturdy, honest, and kindly nature; a man of promise, in whom promise was already merging into fulfilment.

E. C. A.

(*Modern Language Notes*,
January, 1919).

The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. VII

JUNE, 1919

No. 4

THE WAR WORK OF THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

By J. C. W. FRAZER

Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University

IN THE efforts to prepare the country for war the demands which were made on every line of human activity were so insistent that in the end the men actually on the fighting front constituted only a small part of all the forces engaged in one way or another to secure this preparation, and never before was it so literally true that the nation was at war. In this mobilization of the nation's forces opportunity was given to men of every calling to contribute their share by adapting their knowledge and experience to the promotion of some feature of the military program. The important thing which was required of those not in active military service was to provide for the increased production which the situation demanded, and the scientists of the country were called upon to solve new problems, to start new industries, and to adapt existing knowledge to industrial uses in order that this desired result could be obtained. The result has been that never before was there such a large scale demonstration of the usefulness to the nation of such sciences as physics and chemistry.

The purpose of this article is to give a brief account of the activity of the Chemical Department of Johns Hopkins,

which during the war became a small unit in this program of military preparation. An account of the work of the Research Division of the Chemical Warfare Service by Col. G. A. Burrell appeared in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for February 1, 1919. The Chemical Department of the University was in charge of a branch laboratory of the Research Division and the work done at Johns Hopkins is set forth in this article by Col. Burrell in its relation to that of the whole Division, and this account should be read with a good deal of interest by the friends of the Chemical Department.

The most spectacular development of the war was the use of poison gases and the military importance of this development cannot be overestimated. The work which had to be done to prepare for this kind of warfare was of such a nature that it necessarily fell upon the chemists of the country. They fully realized their responsibility in this and collaborated in a wonderful way in building up a research organization for the investigation of the many problems which came up in connection with gas warfare. All of the work which was done by the Chemical Department was research work on some phase of gas warfare, first in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and later in cooperation with the Research Division of the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army.

At the time war was declared no preparation of any kind had been made for gas warfare. But just before the declaration of war Mr. Manning, the Director of the Bureau of Mines, called together a few persons to discuss plans for the development within the Bureau of a research organization to investigate the problems relating to gas warfare and to cooperate with the Army and Navy in such matters. His offer of assistance was readily accepted by the Army and Navy Departments, and the research organization which was started in this way grew so rapidly that at the end of the war it numbered nearly two thousand investigators. The prompt action of Mr. Manning in starting the work as

he did undoubtedly saved much valuable time for the program of gas warfare in this country.

When the work was first begun by the Bureau of Mines there was no laboratory immediately available, so that branch laboratories were established at many institutions throughout the country in order to take advantage of existing laboratory facilities and their personnel and to get the work under way. In the meantime the main research laboratory was installed at the American University at Washington.

The Johns Hopkins University was located so near the central laboratory in Washington that the branch established at this University was the first and largest of these outside laboratories established.

On account both of the military character of the work and its dangerous nature it was necessary to provide a laboratory entirely separate from the laboratory of the Chemical Department. As the old Geology building on Druid Hill Avenue was vacant, it was decided to equip Hopkins Hall as a laboratory and to use it and the four small rooms on the south side of the same floor of this building for the work.

At first only about eight assistants were assigned to this laboratory but the number was increased until at the close of the war about thirty chemists were located here.

The organization of the Hopkins Branch Laboratory was similar in plan to that of the central laboratory at Washington, consisting of two coordinate divisions, the Offense and Defense, as follows:

J. C. W. FRAZER (in charge)

Offensive

Professor E. EMMET REID
(in charge)

Dr. R. S. Bochner
F. K. Bell
A. Frascati
F. C. Hahn
R. W. Hale
Lieut. O. B. Helfrich

Defensive

Professors J. C. W. FRAZER,
B. F. LOVELACE, and W.
A. PATRICK (in charge)

E. M. Chaney
Dr. P. B. Davis
Thos. B. Grave
W. L. Judefind
Dr. S. J. Lloyd
Lieut. C. E. Lanning

C. E. Greenlaw
S. Getzov
Lieut. G. E. Holm
Lieut. J. W. Kimball
Capt. R. L. Kramer
W. S. Livingston
Capt. R. Renshaw
L. A. Sarver

Lieut. John McGavack, Jr.
Lieut. C. S. Piggot
Dr. T. H. Rogers
Dr. Wm. Thornton, Jr.
H. Bahlke
J. E. Chapman
Lieut. J. M. Jennings
J. F. King
A. E. Owens
H. K. Parker
Lieut. L. H. Reyerson

It was comparatively easy to assign the men to the proper division of the work as most of the offense research work was in the field of organic chemistry while the greater part of the defense work was in the field of either physical or inorganic chemistry. This gave opportunity to place the men according to their training. While the above statements are true in a general way, it must not be inferred from them that most of the poison materials used were organic compounds. The explanation is that the inorganic substances of a poisonous nature were well known compounds and little investigation was needed to produce these substances on a large scale. While all of the poisonous organic materials used in gas warfare had been made and described in the literature, they were comparatively unknown, and a great deal of investigation was necessary to produce these materials on a large scale. The case of "mustard gas" is a typical illustration of the development of organic substances as war "gases." It had been prepared a long while ago, and the method of preparation and properties of the substance described in the literature. It had remained filed away in the literature, so to speak, but when it was prepared and used on a large scale by the Germans it created a new epoch in gas warfare. The whole of the extensive literature of organic chemistry had to be searched, promising material made and tested, and methods for large scale production of those finally selected had to be worked out. Practically all of this work fell on the

organic chemists and the toxicologists. Professor Reid, in charge of the offense work of the laboratory, was brought into the work at its beginning and at once entered into correspondence with a large number of chemists over the country, interesting many of them in the problems, receiving suggestions from many of them, and assigning problems to others, and in this way secured the preparation of many compounds for testing at a time when the facilities and personnel of the main laboratory at Washington were insufficient. One important result of this correspondence was that many of the chemists who were approached in this way were later identified with the laboratory at Washington where they occupied important places in the work there. Professor Reid kept a card index of all compounds suggested, assigned, made, and tested and, from the large number of compounds worked with, selected those of promising characteristics. His own force took the part of a reserve organization preparing many substances on short notice when their need was urgent. In addition he was able to concentrate on a few important compounds and engaged in attempts to improve the methods for making mustard gas.

Butyl mercaptan, a substance of extremely disagreeable odor, was made by an ingenious method from hydrogen sulphide and butyl alcohol using thorium oxide as catalyst. Later a plant was erected at the American University for making this on a semi-commercial scale.

The Germans had introduced benzyl bromide as a lachrymator which at that time was the best of this class of substances. Later the French began the use of brom benzyl cyanide which proved to be about ten times as efficient. Professor Reid introduced a lachrymator somewhat better than the brom benzyl cyanide of the French and which did not corrode the shells as the other substances did. In addition it was more stable and a low melting solid which permitted the use of this material in shrapnel shells instead of rosin in which the bullets were embedded, thus making

possible accurate firing at a distance. This substance was prepared on a large scale by the Navy.

One can easily see that the offense research work was extremely disagreeable and dangerous and was important only from a military standpoint.

The defense work was divided into three small groups in charge of Drs. Lovelace, Patrick, and Frazer. Each group was able to concentrate its attention on a few problems and work them out pretty thoroughly.

The group with Dr. Lovelace gave most of their time to working out a satisfactory method for the preparation of sodium permanganate. This substance was put into the soda lime which was used in the canisters to provide protection against arsine, as neither the soda lime alone nor the charcoal gave protection against this gas. There is no evidence that the enemy made use of arsine but it was necessary to anticipate its use. Sodium permanganate was found to be the best substance to use for this purpose. In order that the sodium permanganate be stable and not decompose in the canisters it must be free from certain impurities such as chlorides, and not have an excess of free alkali. The methods which were being used to make sodium permanganate did not eliminate these injurious substances. Dr. Lovelace and his group succeeded in developing an electrolytic method for the manufacture of sodium permanganate which gave a product free from these injurious impurities at a much lower cost than the Army had been paying for the impure material and at the close of hostilities this method was being used on a large scale at Niagara.

By slightly modifying the process Dr. Lovelace was able to produce a high grade of manganese dioxide which was also needed for certain purposes. In addition this group worked out an electrolytic method for the production of iodic acid.

At the time we entered the war the first thing to be decided was the type of gas mask which should be adopted. The French and British types stood out as two clearly distinct

types of protection and it was a very easy matter to obtain statements as to the relative merits of the two. Roughly this comparison showed that the French type or cloth mask possessed greater comfort and especially gave little resistance to breathing. These were great advantages, as the mask, on account of these qualities, was one in which the wearer could take violent exercise or, in other words, it was a fighting mask. The British box respirator on the other hand gave more complete protection, had a longer life, and, most important of all, it gave protection against a much greater variety of gases. As a matter of fact the French mask had its greatest use during the early stages of gas warfare when the number of gases used was small. It was then possible to saturate with the appropriate chemicals a sufficient number of separate layers of cloth of which the mask was made and thus provide the necessary protection. This soon became impossible as the number of gases in use increased. But this situation arose after our entrance into the war.

The first problem referred to this organization was to give advice on the relative merits of these two types of protection. The investigation of the French type of mask was the first work undertaken by Dr. Patrick and his group and they have done all the research work which has been done in this country on this type of mask. One fact which these investigations show was that the French mask gave no protection against some of the gases in use at that time. This was especially true of chlorpierin. The result of this work was that the cloth mask never became more than a reserve mask for the American Army. This brief statement gives no idea of the actual amount of work which was done on this problem during those first months of the war.

It was decided that the cloth mask should be adopted as the protection for horses. As a result of his work on the French mask Dr. Patrick was able to recommend the proper kind of cloth to be used for these masks and the solutions with which they should be saturated. Thousands of these masks had been made before hostilities ceased.

The most interesting work from Dr. Patrick's section began with a study of the structure of various kinds of charcoal. By studying the vapor tension curves of certain vapors over samples of charcoal, the physical structure of these charcoals was determined and the characteristics of good charcoal ascertained. The continuation of this work at Washington assisted in the development of standard methods for the testing of charcoals and adsorbing materials in general.

Dr. Patrick was familiar with work of this nature, having given a good deal of time to the study of the adsorptive power of silica gel, a glass-like material obtained when soluble silicates are decomposed with acids, washed, and dried. This material possesses the same property of great porosity possessed by charcoal. He naturally included this in his charcoal studies. The tests on this gel compared favorably with those on charcoal except in the case of one or two of the war gases where charcoal seemed to have a specific action not possessed by the gel. Besides, the gel does not hold the condensed gases as firmly as charcoal and some of the adsorbed gases are given up in small concentrations on continued breathing through the canister. But on account of its greater capacity it was thought that a mixture of this substance and charcoal would be better in the canister than either alone, and before the end of hostilities a plant had been constructed at Astoria under the supervision of two of Dr. Patrick's section and some of the material made according to a method for large scale production which they had worked out. This material can be cheaply made and its properties are such that there are undoubtedly interesting industrial applications of this material coming in the near future. The properties which make possible these applications are: (1) its great adsorptive power; (2) its chemical inertness; (3) its cheapness and stability; (4) the readiness with which the gases, condensed within its pores, can be liberated in concentrated form. There are numerous instances where the use of such a sub-

stance can be of great service in the industries and valuable products saved which are now allowed to go to waste because no profitable method is available for their recovery.

The problem in which the Navy showed greatest interest was that of giving protection against carbon monoxide. This gas is much less toxic than most of the war gases but as it is both odorless and colorless, giving no warning of its presence and is produced in dangerous quantities where men must be stationed aboard ship it is necessary to protect the men in these dangerous areas. This is a very old problem as carbon monoxide is the poisonous gas produced during mine explosions and is responsible for the death of so many miners and rescue workers. Naturally an enormous amount of work has been done to solve this problem. The results of all such work can be summarized by saying that the only means of giving protection against carbon monoxide at the beginning of the war was to equip the men with heavy steel cylinders of compressed oxygen, provided with the necessary breathing apparatus so that they inhaled only oxygen from this tank. The Navy did actually provide equipment of this kind. But as may be imagined this is not an ideal solution and with the evident advantages of the canister protection for other gases the Navy was anxious to get the same type of protection against carbon monoxide. We undertook the investigation of this problem as did a number of other chemists over the country. It is an important problem and interesting because of its difficulty.

As carbon monoxide is a perfect gas it cannot be adsorbed in the same way as the vapors of other liquids by such materials as charcoal and silica gel. But it is possible to secure protection against it in several ways. First, by putting something into the canister which will combine with it and thus adsorb it. But carbon monoxide is strangely inert chemically and the few things which might serve for this purpose are also changed readily by combination with the oxygen of the air and for this reason cannot be used. Another way would be to put into the canister a powerful

oxidizing agent which would complete its oxidation to carbon dioxide. A substance of this nature known as Hoolamite was developed at the American University and was the most successful substance of this class of chemical oxidizing agents.

A third way is to produce a catalyst for the oxidation of carbon monoxide by the oxygen of the air which has sufficient activity to bring about the combination as the gases pass through the canister. The production of such a substance would be an ideal solution of the problem for all cases where a sufficient amount of oxygen is left in the air to support life. This was our goal from the start as we thought that there must be a substance or substances which would perform this function. We worked for one entire year without much success but finally by luck stumbled on to a clue which led to the solution of the problem. In every chemical reaction of this kind between two substances there are two chief factors concerned. First, that they shall of themselves have a tendency to combine. When there is no tendency to combine under a given set of conditions of temperature and pressure we have equilibrium. At any other concentration of the reacting substances there is a tendency to react and approach the equilibrium condition. This is only one phase of the problem, the second factor being the rate at which the reaction approaches the equilibrium condition. We have reactions possessing all kinds of velocities due to the varying chemical resistance of different reactions, and the composition of the mixture and its relation to the conditions of equilibrium are no guide to the rate at which a reaction will approach equilibrium. The facts in the case of carbon monoxide are that the amount of carbon monoxide in equilibrium with oxygen under ordinary conditions is practically zero, and that the rate at which the two tend to combine under these same conditions is also substantially zero. So that for all practical purposes a mixture of carbon monoxide and oxygen under ordinary conditions is stable because of the great

chemical resistance to the reaction. But when the two things have a tendency to combine it is possible to find a catalyst which will remove this resistance and thus increase the velocity of the reaction. We finally succeeded in obtaining such a catalyst for this reaction. The problem here was all the more difficult because the canister conditions as related to the rate of breathing meant that the gases were in contact with the catalyst for only a fraction of a second. But even under these conditions the oxidation takes place so completely that no evidence of carbon monoxide is found in the exit gas by means of the iodine pentoxide test which is the most sensitive quantitative test for carbon monoxide. The composition of this catalyst is capable of considerable variation as we found and in coöperation with those at the American University, especially with Dr. Bray of the University of California, the expensive constituent was greatly reduced and we were finally successful in preparing it in such a way as to eliminate all the expensive material and reduce the cost to the same order as that of the charcoal in the Army mask. To give some idea of its activity, a layer three-quarters of an inch deep in the canister is sufficient to complete the oxidation. This catalyst as I have mentioned brings about complete combination of carbon monoxide and oxygen at ordinary temperatures and there is no lag in its initial activity and with certain precautions it will do so for an unlimited time. The same sample has been kept in constant use for a week with no drop in efficiency. This catalyst has been made on a large scale by the Navy for use in canisters and the material made in this way is entirely satisfactory. This life compares favorably with the original specifications of the Navy which called for a substance which would have 85 per cent efficiency and a life of from fifteen to twenty minutes.

The same material brings about the catalytic oxidation of some of the war gases such as hydrocyanic acid, cyanogen, and cyanogen chloride. It has a very long life against others such as mustard gas, is about as good as charcoal against some, and for some it is poorer than charcoal.

It seems that its usefulness may not be confined to protection against poison gases. It has been shown both here and at the American University Experiment Station that carbon monoxide may be removed from a mixture of this gas and hydrogen by fractional catalytic oxidation. The hydrogen is not burned in the presence of carbon monoxide under proper conditions. The removal of carbon monoxide from hydrogen is an important problem in connection with such processes as the Haber synthesis of ammonia.

It is impossible to give full credit to each of the men engaged as assistants in this work. Their principal desire was to accomplish something of military value to the general program of gas warfare of the Army.

MUSIC AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MODERN UNIVERSITY

BY EDWIN LITCHFIELD TURNBULL, '93

A RECENT bulletin issued by the University School of Music of Ann Arbor, Michigan, contains this significant statement:

In reviewing the great forces of the combat, it is evident that no single factor has contributed more to the high morale of our troops, to the buoyancy of their minds and to their eternal desire for intelligent, persistent and continuous effort, than music. . . . With such a record of definite results brought forcibly home to millions, both soldiers and civilians, who for the most part had previously considered music but a recreation or luxury, can it be doubted in the future, as a result of this vast contribution, its serious study will be pursued as never before? . . . The outlook for musical endeavor is so bright that ever increasing numbers are entering the field professionally, and Schools of Music of the better sort are enlarging and augmenting their facilities for the adequate teaching of this great art in all its branches.

American universities and colleges are doing a remarkable work for the promotion of musical culture. An inquiry which I have made concerning the Musical Departments of a few of our leading universities reveals the fact that almost without exception music is accorded an important place in the curriculum.

The advantages of studying music in a college atmosphere are well set forth in the Prospectus of the School of Music of Northwestern University:

In its regular courses, the School endeavors to supply all the desirable elements of a complete musical education. Such an education has reference not only to the ability to perform in an artistic and interesting manner, but concerns as well the comprehensive appreciation and understanding of music in its aesthetic aspects. It becomes increasingly necessary that the musician be other than a mere performer; that he have an intelligent conception of the mate-

rial of music, a firm grasp of fundamental artistic principles, and a well defined and discriminating taste. *This broad musicianship is as necessary for the cultivated amateur as for the professional musician.*¹

Amherst College has a Department of Music under Professor Bigelow, offering courses in theory, harmony, art of music, development and form, studies in aesthetics and appreciation of masterpieces, with an average attendance upon the courses of about one hundred students. There is a College Choir composed of experienced singers who are allowed remuneration, and there are also Glee and Mandolin Clubs, and a College Chorus and Orchestra, which this year combined with the choruses and orchestras of Smith College and Mt. Holyoke in presenting two oratorios.

The Department of Music in Williams College is under the direction of Sumner Salter, who is also the organist and director of the College Choir. There are the usual Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs, and a number of recitals and concerts are given annually, including one concert each season by the famous Flonzaley Quartet, the expense of which has been provided for a number of years by an alumnus.

Princeton has a Glee Club, Mandolin Club, and a College Orchestra, which at one time included seventy-five musicians and the concert master was Mr. Winthrop Phelps, a fine violinist, and at the present time a student in Johns Hopkins Medical School. There is a Department of Music under the direction of Alexander Russell, college organist, with lectures and instruction in theory and composition. There is a splendid concert organ in the hall of the Graduate School; recitals on Saturday evenings.

Leland Stanford University gives credit to students for work in the College Choir and Band. The students maintain a Women's Glee Club, Women's Chorus, Men's Glee Club, and the Stanford Music Club.

The Yale Department of Music, which originated with the Battell Professorship of the Theory of Music in 1890,

¹ The italics are mine.

has become one of the famous music schools of the country under the direction of Horatio Parker, Battell Professor of Music. Other members of the faculty are H. B. Jepson, organist and professor of Applied Music; David Stanley Smith, professor of Music; Henry Stanley Knight, instructor of Piano and assistant professor of Applied Music; Isidore Troostwyk, instructor of Violin and assistant professor of Applied Music; Seth Bingham, instructor of Organ; Walter R. Cowles, instructor of Piano; W. Edwin Haesche, Instrumentation; Clayton E. Hotchkiss, Public School Music; L. Frederick Pease, instructor of Vocal Music.

The Music School occupies a new and handsome building, known as the Arnold Albert Sprague Memorial, erected in 1916 at a cost of over \$200,000. The basement contains sound-proof practice rooms; the first floor, administration, class rooms and library; the second floor contains an auditorium seating seven hundred and fifty, and a lecture room seating one hundred; the third floor, faculty and class rooms. The Department offers courses in theory, harmony, sight singing, ear training, keyboard harmony, counter point, history of music, strict composition, free composition, instrumentation, advanced orchestration, conducting, and Public School Music. Instruction is also given in piano, organ, violin, viola, cello, singing, and chamber music. The School Library, originally consisting of two thousand volumes, has been increased by the gift of the Lowell Mason collection of six thousand six hundred volumes, six hundred volumes of musical scores, and the Morris Steinert collection of musical manuscripts and instruments.

Professor Parker is conductor of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra of sixty-five musicians which usually gives six concerts annually, but this season only three. The orchestra is now in its fifteenth season and the concerts are given at Yale University in Woolsey Hall, seating about eighteen hundred, which contains the Newberry organ, one of the finest in the world, with seven manuals and one hundred and twenty-four speaking stops. The Hall is

offered free for musical events given in the city of New Haven, in addition to those given under the auspices of the University, which include, besides the Symphony Concerts, a series of recitals by the big artists of the day at moderate prices and a number of other recitals and concerts, including string quartet and orchestral programs, which are free to the public or by tickets to be had for the asking from the School of Music.

Taking 1916 as a typical concert season at Yale, there were five symphony concerts, four artist recitals, three concerts by the Kneisel Quartet, a concert by the New Haven String Orchestra, a recital by John McCormack, a concert by the Swedish Singing Society, one by the Russian Cathedral Choir, twenty-two free organ recitals, and five student concerts. There is a College Choir of about sixty men's voices, a Glee Club, Mandolin Club, and College Orchestra. In 1916 there were two hundred and twelve students in attendance on musical courses. Last year, owing to the war, the number had fallen to one hundred and twenty-one. Scholarships are offered in vocal music and organ, and there are prizes of \$100 each for theory and the best original composition, with a prize of \$75 to the first year student in theory whose work shows the most promise. A Fellowship in Music is awarded every two years to the most gifted performer who has also marked talent for composition.

The University of Maine, at Orono, near Bangor, has a Department of Music under the direction of Adelbert Wells Sprague, who is a graduate of the Harvard Department of Music. There are courses in theory, composition, appreciation, analysis, conducting, and interpretation. The University also maintains a military band of thirty, in addition to supplying a band which was sent to Europe with the American Army, an orchestra of eighteen, and a chorus of eighty voices which serves as the Chapel Choir and gives concerts in conjunction with the orchestra. There are also Men's Glee and Mandolin Clubs and Women's Glee and

Mandolin Clubs. Bangor, with a population of only thirty thousand, is one of the most musical cities in the country, and it is therefore not surprising that we should find this great enthusiasm for music reflected in Maine University.

The Department of Music in Boston University, under the direction of Professor Marshall, has courses in appreciation, harmony, and counterpoint. In addition there are five lectures on Music, and a College Choir Choral Society, Orchestra, Men's Glee Club, and Women's Glee Club.

The Columbia University Department of Music was established in 1896. Cornelius Rybner is professor of Music; Daniel Gregory Mason, associate professor of Music; Walter Henry Hall, professor of Choral and Church Music, and Frank E. Ward, associate in Music. There is also a Summer School and a Musical Department in the School of Extension Teaching. According to the prospectus of the Department of Music,

The aim of the instruction is to teach music historically and aesthetically as an element of liberal culture; to teach it scientifically and technically with a view to training musicians who shall be competent to teach and to compose; and to provide practical training in orchestral music. The several courses have reference to the needs of the undergraduate, to those of the University student wishing to specialize in music, and to those of students who are not candidates for degrees. Performances by the University Chorus and Orchestra are provided from time to time, for the members and friends of the University. There is also an annual concert of original compositions by students in the School. In addition, many lectures, recitals and concerts of various kinds are held under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The splendid musical library includes the collection of twelve hundred and twenty scores of the famous conductor, Anton Seidl, and several thousand scores from the collection of Dr. James Pech. Instruments are furnished for students taking part in the College Orchestra of about seventy players. A splendid organ in the chapel is used both for services and for public organ recitals. A fellowship for the study of music abroad is awarded every two

years, and a travelling fellowship and a travelling scholarship are awarded annually for study abroad. There are courses in history of music, harmony, counterpoint, composition and orchestration, orchestral instruments, musical art, sight singing, tone thinking, chorus singing, conducting, ear training, musical literature, and the teaching and supervision of Public School Music. There is also instruction in voice, organ, piano, violin, and cello.

Besides the University Orchestra, there is a large Choral Society and a University Choir. Both of these organizations are open to outsiders. Among the concerts and recitals given under the auspices of Columbia University this season were the following; Two song recitals by Mme. Yvette Guilbert; Herman Sandby, violincello recital; concert by the Fisk Jubilee Singers; three concerts by the New York Chamber Music Society; song recital by Mabel Riegelman, soprano, of the Chicago Opera Company; song recital by Mary Jordan, contralto, of the Chicago Opera Company; two choral concerts by the Columbia Chapel Choir; a concert by the Columbia Glee and Mandolin Clubs; choral concert by the Mesurgia Club of Solo Male Voices; song recital by Daniel Beddoe, tenor, and Henry Weldon, baritone, of the Brussels Opera; recital by Edouard Dethier and Gaston Dethier, violinists; a joint concert by Alfred Kastner, harpist, Leo Schulz, violincellist, and Anton Fayer, flutist; recital for two pianos by Cornelius Rybner and Dagmar Rybner; recital by Vernon d'Arnalle, baritone; recital by Arthur Shattuck, pianist; concert of chamber music by the Elsa Fischer Quartet; recital by Alice Eversham, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Elena de Sayn, violinist; four lecture recitals by Victor Biart; two lecture recitals by Margaret Anderson; a lecture on Folk Songs of the Allies by Henry Gideon, assisted by Mrs. Henry Gideon, soprano; orchestra concert by the New York Philharmonic Society; orchestra concert by the Symphony Society of New York; oratorio concert by the Columbia University Chorus.

This list is ample proof of the monumental work in behalf of musical culture which Columbia is doing for New York.

Harvard University has an old established Department of Music, with courses in harmony, analysis, counterpoint, vocal composition, history of music, appreciation, canon and fugue, instrumentation, and special study of the works of Brahms, Franck, D'Indy, Fauré, and Debussy. The courses are divided into two groups; (1) For students intending to follow music as a profession; (2) For students who wish to acquire a broad appreciation of music and of musical literature.

Several prizes for composition and a fellowship for the study of music abroad are offered. There is a Chapel Choir, for which remuneration is allowed under the direction of the college organist, and there are also Glee and Mandolin Clubs and an Orchestra. A number of concerts are given annually in the fine auditorium, seating fifteen hundred, known as Sanders Theatre, which are free to members of the University. These include ten concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and chamber music concerts, artist recitals, and expositions of chamber music by Arthur Whiting.

The Music Department occupies a fine building, the gift of James Loeb of the Class of '88. This contains class and practice rooms and a hall for chamber music concerts, seating five hundred and eighty.

The faculty included last year: Walter R. Spalding, associate professor of Music; William C. Heilman, assistant professor of Music; Edward Burlingame Hill, instructor in Music; Archibald T. Davison, assistant professor of Music; and Edward Ballantine, instructor in Music.

Valparaiso University, Indiana, has a College Orchestra of forty-five, a Choral Society, and a Department of Music with full courses under the direction of Gustav Stephan, formerly professor and orchestral conductor in the famous Guildhall School of Music, London.

Two of the foremost universities in this country, in musical work, are the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, in the suburbs of Chicago.

The Department of Music in the former institution dates from 1888. Besides the usual courses in the study of music for which credit is given by the University, there is a Choral Society of three hundred voices, a Symphony Orchestra of fifty-five, a Military Band of sixty, a String Quartet, a Girls' Glee Club, Men's Glee Club, and a Children's Chorus of four hundred and sixty. The Hill Auditorium, the gift of Mr. Arthur Hill of Saginaw, is one of the finest concert auditoriums in the world, seating five thousand, and contains the magnificent Frieze Memorial organ, which was built originally for the Columbian Exposition in 1893. The description of the Hill Auditorium given in the catalogue of School of Music says:

The most interesting feature in connection with this auditorium is not wonder at its size or appreciation of its great artistic beauty but the fact that it was the gift of a noble-spirited and generous man whose name will always be held in reverence by students and citizens alike.

There is a fine musical library, and the Stearns collection of more than fourteen hundred musical instruments. There is a faculty of thirty-one under the direction of Albert A. Stanley, and there were four hundred and seventy-one students in the Department last year.

There are five important concerts given during the season, and an annual Festival of six concerts in May, in which the finest artists in the country and the Chicago Orchestra take part, assisted by the students. There are in addition a number of artist recitals and students concerts, besides a number of free concerts given by the faculty of the School "for the purpose of furnishing the student with the opportunity of hearing a large portion of the standard works of musical literature and to cultivate the public taste for good music."

Northwestern University has four special buildings devoted to the Department of Music and a faculty of thirty-four under the direction of Peter Christian Lutkin, Dean. The Department was organized in 1891, although the systematic study of music in the University has been carried on since 1873.

There are five different choral bodies connected with the University, ranging in size from the *a capella* choir of thirty solo voices to the great Festival Chorus of six hundred voices and the Children's Chorus of fifteen hundred voices, both of which take part in the annual Musical Festivals given under the auspices of the University. Besides all the usual courses in music which lead to the degree of Graduate in Music, Bachelor of Music, and Master of Music, there are splendid courses in Public School, High School, and Community Music, Pageantry, and Folk Dances. There is a Symphony Orchestra of seventy players, in addition to a Junior Orchestra for beginners, a College Band, a String Quartet, and Glee Clubs. During the season a series of orchestral and choral concerts, chamber music and artist recitals is given.

In making a survey of the musical work accomplished by this representative group of universities and colleges, including Amherst, Williams, Princeton, Valparaiso University, Maine University, Leland Stanford, Harvard, Yale, Boston University, University of Michigan, Northwestern University, and Columbia, we are justified, I think, in drawing the deductions that the equipment of the modern university should include:

I. An endowed Department of Music, with courses of study, lectures, recitals, and concerts, open both to members of the university and to outsiders.

II. A large auditorium, containing a concert organ and a stage adequate for the accomodation of a large chorus and orchestra.

III. A College Orchestra and a Military Band.

IV. A Choral Society and a College Choir under the direction of the College Organist and Choirmaster.

V. The usual Glee and Mandolin Clubs.

At the Johns Hopkins, an arrangement has recently been completed between the trustees and the Peabody Conservatory of Music by which work in music will be accepted from students of the Conservatory as a major study for credits toward the degree of Bachelor of Science. This is an important step and marks the recognition of music as an academic study by Johns Hopkins. An effort is also being made by the recently organized "Johns Hopkins Musical Association" to promote a more active interest in music in the University. Already an orchestra has been started under the able direction of Mr. Charles H. Boehau, with about sixty members, men and women, which is studying serious music and has given three concerts this season.

The opportunity which the University has to render musical service to the community is a very large one, and need not conflict with the fine work being accomplished by our splendid Conservatory. Boston has also one of the finest Conservatories of Music, yet in both Harvard and Boston Universities there are well equipped Departments of Music, besides numerous other musical activities.

Baltimore and its suburbs are now the center of nearly 800,000 population and will soon reach a million. We need a great deal more music than we have, and I hope to see the day, in a not far distant future, when Johns Hopkins will keep pace with other great universities in music, and in making a contribution of real value to the musical life of Maryland. I believe this would do much to popularize the University with the citizens of our State.

Let us hope that a great auditorium and a splendid concert organ will soon be provided by the gift of some far-seeing philanthropist, who will thus perpetuate his name at Homewood and win the hearts of future generations of Johns Hopkins students and citizens of Baltimore through the mystic power of music.

IN PRAISE OF FORESTRY

By CHARLES H. SHINN, '84

Forest Examiner, Sierra National Forest

VERY few Johns Hopkins men appear to have taken up Forestry as a profession. This ought not to be so in the future, because the tendency among American university graduates, at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere, is now definitely turning towards every sort of constructive work—the sort that the world now needs infinitely more than ever before. Forestry at its best is so amazingly great, has so many possibilities, touches human life at so many points, demands so much and gives back so much more in fullest measure, pressed down and running over, that young men of the right sort will give themselves to its service as soon as they understand where it ranks among outdoor professions.

Old friends and classmates, who used to know the writer of this article as a San Francisco and New York newspaper man, sometimes write me, up here in the California Sierras, as if I were a lost sailor marooned upon a desert island. Now and then they exclaim: "What a peaceful, easy, idle sort of an outdoor life a forester has, dreaming away his years in the shade of giant trees!" The truth is, however, that neither a star reporter on a thrilling assignment, a war correspondent in the front trenches, a botanist-explorer in central Asia, a big-case attorney, nor any other fellow on earth, gets more to think about, has bigger problems, or needs more physical, mental, and spiritual strength than does a thoroughly successful forest man, such as many who are loved and honored wherever their work is known, and especially so by their own neighbors, the farmers, prospectors, stockmen, mill men, etc. After a long life mainly spent in outdoor work, more than twenty-eight years of which have been devoted to agriculture and forestry in California, this old Johns Hopkins mountaineer has acquired a philos-

ophy of his own respecting occupations. Here, dear reader, is a little of that doctrine learned from such men as Edward Rowland Sill, Dr. Hilgard, President Gilman, and Gifford Pinchot, no less than from the Sierras! Our education and bringing up, one is sorry to say, puts altogether too much emphasis upon what is called "getting ahead in the world." As it is commonly used, this means of course that one must somehow have less work, more money, a higher social position, or all three. But the one great truth, the one profound fact, is quite other than this. A man must not try to get ahead in or of anything at all. The things he must aim at are usefulness, happiness, capacity to do things, and the development of character. Money and social standing are mere incidentals of life on this planet; loafing is positive misery. The power to think rightly and to shape that thought into right action belongs to the Universe and the Eternities.

Every worth-while young man is really seeking for something to do which shall fulfill his normal hunger and thirst for expression and also enable him to be of the greatest possible value to his age and generation. No person belongs to himself alone; the family, the community, the state, the nation, have brought him up in order that he too shall carry on work for others that others have been doing for him, and shall thus become one of the Brotherhood of Toilers to which belonged Abel the gardener, Tubal Cain the blacksmith, Ruth the gleaner in the fields, David the shepherd lad, blind Homer singing of Troy, Shakspeare dreaming of Hamlet, Edison in his laboratory, and every unknown fire-fighter in our great forests.

Above all, that which men are constantly seeking is something, large or small, that holds and interests them. We often say that men only need good leadership; they really need much more than this—they must have an ideal, a "game worth playing," a something much greater than themselves or all their leaders. Then to this ideal they can gladly yield their very lives and all which they have and are.

Each man knows himself to be only as the leaf on the tree, the blade of grass in the meadow, the grain of sand upon the mountain, the single drop of water in the ocean. Only by working tremendously and forever for, with, and through all that goes to make the tree, the meadow, the mountain, and the ocean, can you as leaf, grass-blade, sandmote, or drop, fulfill the law of your existence. Only by becoming a living spoke in the living wheels of some larger organization of human society does the individual save his own soul from destruction.

Nevertheless, as we know today more clearly than ever before in history, blind obediences, soul-crushing disciplines, belong nowhere on earth—least of all in Forestry. As in every great profession, each one of us must create within himself a discipline and an obedience that is infinitely harder and greater than the narrow idea of these virtues held by the martinet and the theologian. Each one of us must toil with trained and chastened imagination and high intelligence, seeking the truth and making it more and more his own. Thus the Forest Service comes at last to mean, to every man and woman who loves it, something at once high, great, and near; something that is all one's own, yet to which we truly belong. Thus the forest gives to each one of its helpers something worth fighting for, a place under a consecrated banner that is flung to the heavens and is carried on for the helping of the peoples and the good of the human race. To sum this up: Forestry gives to those who truly serve it the inspiration of a noble and enduring ideal. This transcends all material values. A man who cannot appreciate it is wholly unfit for forest work. Here is the first test. Men will be attached to forest work who can love its burdens.

Forestry, rightly understood, rightly studied, rightly obeyed, brings every man into better, fuller relations with his own community and with human life everywhere. He has become a part of an organization that is making toward definite ends which make for civilization. He is helping

to create a new profession that others after him will help to perfect still further. He is aiding his leaders to adapt Forestry to American conditions, and to make it so dear to the people that no storms can shake it. How great a thing it is to have an opportunity to help in such a work as this! Men who are in Forestry *merely for the salary* do not belong with us.

Again, the Service gives to each man the chance of doing and thinking, of thinking and doing. It gives him, to quote from Mr. Pinchot, "a clear, straight, wholesome, manly condition of life," and as Mr. Pinchot adds, "A Forester should be sound in mind and body, and make the fullest preparation for the Service. For myself I am convinced that there are very few occupations on the world which, while demanding so much, yet combine with the work so many advantages and pleasures with so few disadvantages as does our profession of Forestry."

Lastly, forest work in America is so new and so young, it is up against so many hard problems, particularly now after the war-problems which only the men in the field can solve—that it develops manhood very fast. You can pick out the best forest men from a crowd anywhere by their simplicity, poise, and health, just as, when Dr. Arnold taught at Rugby, his boys were known anywhere at a glance. Do you ask why? Because, like Kipling's heroes, they always "got there" and in a simple, honorable way.

Within the limits of such a paper as this one cannot condense the vast forest literature and technique which have grown up in this country. Universities are training forest workers. Our men are needed right now, all over the world, to teach and practice the arts and sciences which include under this one word of Forestry the larger balances of lands, waters, vegetation, and man's slowly developing civilization. Some of these days it will take a ten volume "Encyclopedia of Forestry" to gather up, condense, and make accessible all these facts and principles. But the pioneers in American Forestry between 1850 and 1919 have not yet had time to compile that Encyclopedia.

THE A. L. A. FOLLOWS THE FLAG OVERSEAS¹

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

*Librarian of Johns Hopkins University and Director of Overseas
Service for the A. L. A.*

THE road turned sharply to the west. Standing at the turn, if one dared, and stretching out his arms along the highway, he would grasp, in each hand, as it were, a village three-quarters of a mile off—a French village ruined and deserted. The one to the right was the first behind our trenches; that to the left the last in the line of communication. The bend half-way was, therefore, an important link in the chain, and the enemy hammered away consistently in the hope of breaking it. An attractive target it was, not only because a direct hit on the roadbed would impede the movement of the supply train, but couched in the lee were hidden officers and material, while on the convex side sat tangent and camouflaged an American battery, so that a shot long or short might be equally effective. The ground in the triangle bore mute evidence of the intensity of the endeavor, for it was filled with shell holes. They called it "Hell's Half Acre," and the turn of the road "Dead Man's Curve."

We left our machine in the nearer village, behind the shield of a fragmentary wall, and followed the custom in reaching the farther village on foot, along the hypotenuse, across fields and thru wire entanglements. So enticing, however, was the scene, that I was back again part way that night, and on the following day we swung at top speed around the horseshoe itself and down the full length of our line—an adventure which the Army authorities have since found it necessary to forbid, except under cover of darkness.

¹ From *The Library Journal*, August, 1918.

My first visit was made in the shank of a beautiful day. Our guns had already started the argument of the night. Slipping down the incline on the other side of the road, we found ourselves at the dug-out doorway of two young officers. It seems that a gas shell had fallen in that vicinity the night before and taken toll of their comrades. Their minds went back to that event, and, in the case of one of them, back further to a wife and four little ones in the West. Went back with that quiet, determined smile, which, please God, the Hun shall rue the day he ever awakened by his ruthless barbarism!

And what were these our defenders doing, as we chanced upon them in the gathering shadows? On the little table lighted by a single candle, were spread out for the one a *National Geographic Magazine* of a bygone day, and for the other a *Literary Digest* recently issued. Such was my first glimpse of the American zone of advance. Our promise of an adequate library service from home was received with hearty appreciation, and the promise has been kept. If those young lieutenants be still there alive, they can find, ten minutes' walk away, a good stock of A. L. A. books and magazines. But before our first shipment could reach and leave Paris, a special messenger was sent to us all the way from the front, begging immediate dispatch of our wares, since for them had grown a clamorous demand.

Into the farther village we tramped, entering thru the little gardens and orchards of once happy homes, now the resting place of our first fallen, with the grass green above them and at their feet flowers, planted by the hands of unforgetting comrades. A place of utter desolation—only one roof remaining and not one inhabitant, not even a dog or cat left within its shattered walls. But in subterranean retreats lay our Crusaders from over the Atlantic and after the rest of the day, were crowding about the counter of civilization's only vestige—the Y. M. C. A. canteen—installed under that sole remaining roof.

The next village found the busy hour of barter passing. Trench time was just ahead. Down in the Y's "cave voutée" the men were standing about in the gloom pierced by a lone candle—full-panoplied and with masks alert. It was a quiet, subdued, knowing crowd—not a word of profanity or one smutty remark. Someone turned to the phonograph and put on "Mandalay." A whistle started up from the corner and soon all inside and out had joined in, but joined so softly that, despite a fiber needle, the instrument was allowed to carry over them all. Then a negro piece, and they laughed quietly at the crude but cleanly jokes so quietly that not a word was lost. Outside, in the glory of a declining sun, they were lolling under the remnant walls which shielded them from the enemy's eye and his sniping—reading, nearly all, or turning lazily thru the illustrations or the columns of humor. The devoted secretary told me that if his scanty store of books and periodicals were multiplied manyfold, he would not have enough to satisfy these hungry souls. Thus they were spending the only normal hour, which, in twenty-four, was vouchsafed them in such advanced post. A little later they were off down the concealed roadway, and dropping beneath the hedge into communicating trenches, had passed into the night to have it out with death.

Since then our supply has come, and you will not exaggerate the rejoicing consequent.

Such are the doughboys in action, but at any given time a much greater number of them are detailed to other necessary work and have a different schedule. And if we add the supply trains, headquarters police, veterinarians, etc., as well as the upwards of twelve hundred officers, we shall not have accounted for two-thirds of the 27,000 men that go to make up a combat division. Thus there are about 4500 artillerymen, 2500 machine gunners, 1500 engineers, 1500 engaged in medical and sanitary work and 500 belonging to the signal corps—groups having each a life peculiar to itself, and calling to us in its own tongue. For example,

strong representations are made in behalf of the gun crews because they are not only men of technical training, and, therefore, accustomed to richer mental pabulum, but they are confined to a square which cannot be left by them or entered by another; and yet, tho on duty for twenty-four hours a day and perhaps for days in succession, they may have waited in vain to hear the telephonic command to fire. So time hangs heavily. Special means must be devised to reach them. We hope we have found them thru the chaplain, in his usual function of regimental postmaster, since reading matter can be sent with the mail on munition trains moving at night to the outlying gun positions. As for detached units, the military have agreed to forward our parcels directly for us.

Back of the fighting zone lie the so-called Divisional Areas, where the final training takes place and where after action they go for repose. Here the troops are billeted in strings of French villages set along the great arteries of travel and their principal feeders. Perhaps nowhere do most men miss the comforts of home—the customary diversions of civil life, more than among these kindly neighbors of a foreign tongue, with their mocking reminders of native land and loved surroundings. Here, whether in anticipation of the trial by fire, or relaxation from it, they miss keenly the presence of women and children. It is a good lesson to learn and should deepen the wells of domestic affection when they return. Meanwhile, one cannot but be touched by their brave improvisations, their good-hearted endeavors to bridge the chasm. Like rain to parched ground is a cheering entertainer to them, and how ravenously they read. Eagerly they are hunting substitutes and escapes. The great thing about a noble book is that therein they are apt to find better than they sought or had known.

One evening I came unannounced upon a crowd packing a hut to the doors in anticipation of a performance put on by their own talent. They had their own volunteer band and there were to be lots of stunts. Just as the instruments

were tuning up, it reached the ears of the officer in charge that a library man from America was in the building. So I was ushered to the platform and the story of our proposed service became the first number on the program. The idea was vigorously applauded. In fact, before I could settle down to the evening's schedule, I had to go out and reassure an eager group of distant listeners that they had heard correctly and the news was reliable.

In this great finishing region is the center of Army Schools for the training of staff officers, as well as the Corps Schools where line officers are bred. Thus at the former there are no less than eighteen sections, such as for example, Anti-aircraft, Camouflage, Carrier-pigeons, Dentistry, Engineering (with several subdivisions, like Mines, Flash and Sound, Bridge-building, and Construction) Gas, Infantry specialties (e.g. Bayonet, Machine gun, Marksmanship, Sniping, etc.), Signal Corps, Tank, Trench Mortars, and so on, together with a General Staff College, at which a former Secretary of War was a pupil when the present Secretary made his visit.

Textbooks the Government provides. The matter may be so new as to be issued in mimeographed form alone. But we can be very useful in our supply of collateral technical reading. Thus the cablegram calling for 500 copies of Jeanne D'Arc, demands 30 of Metal worker's pattern book. We have already made such contributions as we had on hand, and the staffs of instruction have promised to suggest bibliographies supplementary. They, of course, get their share of recreational reading also.

In this zone of advance, the unit of library service must be the Division, even tho it may extend thru forty villages. It arrives suddenly, stays an indefinite but relatively short period, passes up to the front for the fire-test, comes back after a few weeks to a divisional area, but likely enough not to the same one, for refitting, thence to the front again. Thus a certain division occupied in the course of six months four different and widely separated positions. Before you

could make a library survey by villages and get them supplied fittingly, the area might be emptied, and then either remain so or be refilled by another with quite dissimilar distribution of personnel. An organization like the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus or Salvation Army, that aims to get a hut in all of the chief villages, is severely taxed to keep abreast. It seems best for us to compose a proper divisional equipment, send it to a center for fitting distribution, and then when the division moves out, restore our collections to the central warehouse of our host organization, unless there be reason to suppose that the area is being abandoned. A fresh layout is then to be sent along for the division's use, in its new position. Wastage, of course, there must be, but the loss is not absolute, as long as a worthy volume remains in somebody's possession.

We cross the line now into the intermediate Area, where the Divisions, except Replacement, are in disintegration. The exception feeds the front and is fed from the coast—a poll of men in the midst of a steady stream. Here are the camps of Casuals—unfortunates from both directions meeting. They have gotten separated from their units, perhaps missed the paymaster, and await reassignment. Coming the other direction are fellows incapacitated for one reason or another. The place is a mixture of barracks and hospitals. The fellows are apt to be low in spirit and pocket. Here we had no difficulty in getting our doctrine of free service accepted, for the Y. M. C. A. did not have the heart to exact its usual deposit.

Here too are great training camps, especially for artillery and aviation. For example, out in the fields, miles away from the nearest village, an American city, with a population of 10,000 has been laid out. It has its own macadamized roads, electric lighting plant, water works, sewage disposal and railroad—a city of huts, offices, warehouses, sheds—an aviation center. When you reflect that we have in Europe scores of such camps, with three dozen to ten thousand in each, and that there are 150 mechanics to every

eighteen fliers, and that the pilots also have their term of ground training, you can appreciate the importance of the service, when we meet the urgent demand of the officers to supply books on aeronautics for the men in the shops.

Here are the great midway depots and plants. For example, one of these depots is an ice factory and the third largest producer in the world, furnishing daily ice for the cold storage of eleven million pounds of meat. It is six and a half miles long and at parts two miles broad.

Salvage plants and bakeries, camouflage factories and ammunition caches all find place here. This brings concentrations of specialists in training centers, labor and technical troops, ordnance and warehouse men, forestry and engineering or construction troops, guards and headquarters contingent—units living largely in barracks and making a very definite demand on us which we are steadily advancing to meet.

Finally there's Aix-les-Bains—that unique experiment of our Army, upon which the eyes of our Military and the Allies are earnestly fixed. Will it take? Will the fellows call it vacation if their leave be spent under the eyes of officers, no matter how crowded the pleasures? If it succeeds, such places will be multiplied. All the hotels in this popular bathing place have been taken over by the Army and rooms are drawn by lot. The magnificent suites of wealth and nobility are now occupied by our doughboys from the trenches. There are excursions, boating, bathing and other sports; Europe's band and a theater, and in the Y's casino at least we shall have a fine show of books, with a trained librarian in charge.

In this region, and the third to which we now turn, the Base Areas surrounding the ports—for all Gaul is divided into three parts, each of which the Americans inhabit—the engineer comes into his own, tho his work runs from water's edge to No Man's Land. They are the sapper, searchlight and sound-ranging troops; theirs are the gas and flame, the electrical and mechanical regiments; they build the bridges

and railroads and operate them as well; they put in the docks, warehouses, barracks and hospitals; they operate the cranes, autos, trucks and depots. A year ago at a certain French port there were a few small wharfs, approachable by light draft vessels, which were emptied and loaded by hand labor. To-day we have driven 30,000 piles with machinery and constructed four great docks capable of accommodating sixteen heavy cargo vessels at the same time and deepened the channel for their entry. American railways have been laid, cranes installed and 150 warehouses are in various stages of construction, and here they put together American locomotives and not far away the cars.

At another port you can now walk along three miles of landing stages and see 375,000 square feet of wharf space, where last October there was a swamp. Nearby is a remarkable system of warehouses which will cover nearly 2000 acres; not to mention a mighty railway system. A hospital of 25,000 beds, the largest in the world, is here being built, while in this area is accommodation for 25 per cent. of the command. This means a concentration of 12,000 laborers in this region. Then there are the naval stations and rest camps for troops arriving. But time does not suffice to enumerate all the types of concentrations in these Base Areas, or the kinds of library service patently appropriate. Suffice it to say that it was in these areas that we felt it necessary to place our first consignments. One case only I must specify, and that because it might generally be overlooked. I wish there were space to print in full a stirring appeal sent us for books by a commander of stevedores in one of these port cities. He wanted recreation books to combat the social evil. Two months of very careful study had convinced him that they were the best antidote. "A man who can get hold of a book," he writes, "stays at home and reads it, soon improves in the matters of dress and military conduct and shows improvement in morals and self-respect." And the illiterate hear and learn from them.

Now that, backing from the front, we have reached the water, I am reminded that it was due to the Navy that I landed at all and the Commander of the United States Naval Forces Operating in European Waters was the first consulted. I might, therefore, with propriety obey chronology.

Well, the Admiral had had an experience and so was shy of welfare organizations. Besides, the larger ships possessed libraries and a fund from which to replenish them. And then at our chief naval base friends had erected and presented to the Navy a fine club house, with books abundant as part of its equipment. Perhaps a little patience would bring a similar boon to the other bases. Still the reception was cordial and he matched the Secretary's letter with a pass to all naval stations under his command and an instruction to his officers that they extend every facility for carrying out this work.

If fortune began thus faintly to smile, she beamed upon us in France, for, repairing thither without disturbing the balance in Ireland, I stumbled at Naval Headquarters in Paris upon a group of officers who at once set up a vigorous plea in behalf of the aviation stations. These boys, with a good percentage of college graduates among them, were choice fellows, and yet set usually in out-of-the-way places, with recreational provision scanty or none. Their Admiral out at the coast endorsed what they had to say, but wanted it distinctly understood that his boys on the boats were just as deserving of our remembrance. Of this he was good enough to give me a demonstration at first hand, for out to sea I went for two days and nights in the flagship of a convoying fleet in its work down the French coast. Those full hours we must not now peer into. Suffice it to say that I was given the freedom of the vessel, running from bridge to boiler-room, bunking with the surgeon, dining with the officers, chatting with the crew, sighting the guns—filled with the lore of those wonderful months. Hundreds of impressions have since been recorded on the privileged plate of my mind, but that first one cannot be effaced.

These heroes of the sea, their every hour uncertain, whether tracking the serpent beneath the waves, or scouring for his horned eggs, have won my heart for aye and shall have the A. L. A.'s warmest hand.

Did they have time or inclination for books, as some had denied? I spent an evening with them in the crowded quarters under deck and there I saw a dozen of them lying in their bunks reading. Many of them had fastened soap boxes on the side of the hull opposite their narrow beds, and these were the little libraries of their very own! It seems that they used to make a continuous run of it, but the losses at night were so considerable that our Naval authorities had finally prevailed on the British and French to run their merchant vessels down the coast only in daylight. So the fellows had their evenings to themselves. The opportunity was there and the desire was not lacking. The body was constrained, but the mind was eager to wander. Travel they wanted, adventures of the sea, stirring Western fiction from home, and good tales of the war. Empey they instance, and called for Jack London, Zane Grey, Ralph Connor, Stanley Weyman, Joseph Conrad, Kipling, Stevenson, and someone mentioned French text-books. Oh, yes, they knew what they wanted, and what they did not too; for example, religious books, tho they confessed there was one fellow who did a lot of such reading and had also distinguished himself by keeping clear of their pet vices. After all, their minds went back to him, I noticed, and I believe they would not like it if our selection had nothing to please this peculiar comrade.

The water trip past, I went by land on to the U. S. naval aviation headquarters in France. There the same cordial greeting was given and the Commander was so interested that he said he would, if necessary, appoint a special officer whose sole duty would be the management of the collections sent his stations. Distribution by a naval vessel was arranged. We could be assured, he said, that not only would this material not be abused, but it would be husbanded by

appreciative fellows as a treasure. We hope, indeed, there is soon to be a Y. M. C. A. hut at all stations, so as to afford adequate shelter and attention to our collections.

The service began on the spot, as a matter of fact. Men in some of the stations were to take Annapolis examinations the next month. They did not have the necessary textbooks and a preliminary test showed they were sure to fail without them. Could we help? We could and did. A cablegram was sent at once to London. The books came promptly and were immediately distributed to the candidates, "each one of whom" so the officer writes, "expressed sincere thanks." And he added: "No doubt this is the beginning of a very useful mission which you ought to perform with our men in Europe."

A cablegram was then sent to Washington, calling for shipment of 8000 volumes, equally divided between the vessels and hydroplane stations in France, addressed to our Commanding Officers at two French ports, and brought over in naval supply vessels. This has been supplemented by other consignments, including a hundred different periodicals by subscription.

Well, I saw Admiral Sims again, and then it was a different story. If fortune had first smiled and then beamed, she now laughed outright. He had heard from France, and as a result he wanted books sent to every arm of his service, naval bases, aviation stations, mine-sweeping bases, and even his pet battleships that in February would never, never need us, he asks us in May surely not to forget. And for good fellowship they want to exchange books with the British fleet.

I could go back home on a transport if I wished and was given a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he says: "We recognize, of course, the great value of Mr. Rancy's services and those of his Association in increasing the contentment of our forces, and he may be entirely sure that his efforts in this respect will be appreciated by many thousands of men over here."

At his request routes have now been mapped out with the Navy Department for supplying books to our far-flung line in Europe. Whether hovering about the British Isles, slipping thru the Bay of Biscay, keeping guard at Gibraltar, or stopping the rat holes in nameless islands, we shall follow them in their devoted task and at the odd hour of rest hope to give them cheer from home.

If the navy situation had been delicate, it was child's play compared with the difficulties faced when we turned to the Army, whether in England or France. There stood a decree fixed in General Orders, which seemed to allocate the field of civilian activity to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.—the one to handle the ill, the other the well. Accordingly both had been militarized; the one holding the hospitals, the other operating the canteen. They rode about in army machines, drew upon the commissary for supplies, shipped in Government bottoms, and travelled at military rates. The arrangement was logical, there was no use in denying it. If you were a military commander, you would demand the same simplification, and, moreover, it was due the American people, who have to meet the cost. You could accordingly feel in the atmosphere a working agreement to kill off newcomers, and the backyards of all three parties were white with the bleaching bones of would-be associates.

If thus they had the support of law, they had added the effectiveness of possession—proverbially the more important—holding, that is, both credentials and chronology. They had been in the field for months and were amazing Europe by the magnitude and uniqueness of their programs. Both had taken the world for their province, and the press was full of their doings. While the army was necessarily struggling to reach its feet, here were two magnificent American organizations which were winning us plaudits for daring performances on a big scale.

And they had preëmption not merely in general, but in particular had been at library service since the summer

of 1917. On each side of the channel, they both had library departments, with staffs of size and budgets boundless. Active buyers sat in the London market, sending books and periodicals across and afield.

Finally in hut and hospital they had ready to hand the only establishments which were strategically in position for rendering the service.

There was nothing theoretical about this, you will agree. My instructions did not cover the case, tho the diplomatic character of the mission was underscored. So taking stock of our resources, which included (1) a letter of introduction and authorization from the Secretary of War to General Pershing, (2) command of American book resources, and (3) trained personnel, I determined to stake our future overseas on a single throw, and that was the following communication presented in person at General Headquarters:

*February 20, 1918,
c/o American Embassy,
Paris.*

*General John J. Pershing,
Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Force,
France.*

Sir:

As seen from the letters of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, the American Library Association has been engaged by the War and Navy Department as the agency to supply our forces at home and overseas with reading material during the war.

For this purpose a fund has been raised by popular subscription, while books and magazines are being systematically solicited in the United States.

The Headquarters of this service are at the Library of Congress, and Dr. Herbert Putnam is General Director.

First attention was given to the training centers in America. Thru a generous gift of the Carnegie Corporation, it became possible to erect and furnish in each of thirty-five camps and cantonments a central building with ample accommodations for books, readers and attendants. A month ago 500,000 volumes had been installed, one-fifth purchased, the rest given.

I am now sent to Europe to map out a line of action appropriate for the Association. After study of British methods which, under

the aegis of the Government, are carried out on a huge scale, and after a rapid survey of the local situation, the rough outline of our obligation can be discerned. Let me briefly sketch it.

Our Association has but one concern and that is to reach the man with the book that's needed. Whatever procedure will accomplish that shall be adopted, no matter whether an old one or a new one. You welcome us; we shall not abuse the confidence. Our business here is to win the war and every proposal is to stand or fall according as it helps or hinders this business. We do not offer to add a fifth wheel from vanity or upset the carriage to get credit for fixing it. But we do want to meet our obligation to the American people who give the money and material, to the Government that appoints us, and especially to the boys, who have the right to command us. If library service fails, our Association will reap the dishonor. We must, therefore, under your sanction, proceed with care, tho in a spirit of utter unselfishness.

Now the man, well or ill, needs to be reached. There are found already at hand two great trusted organizations which have established that contact—the American Red Cross and the American Y. M. C. A. If these (and in less degree) other agencies can receive, deliver and administer effectively our wares it is the part of wisdom and should be of pleasure for us so to consign those wares. That is what under conditions we propose to do.

To receive such material they are patently able. Their ability to convey it efficiently has yet to be demonstrated, and to dispense it wisely requires the finest thought that our combined heads and hearts can from day to day conceive.

No new name needs therefore to be added to the receiving agencies, no warehouses by us engaged. What we require here so far as France is concerned, is a trained man of high executive and interpretative ability, who shall serve three ends: (1) Be a balance wheel between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., passing upon their claims for percentage of shipment; (2) key up to the executive centers and field services, as of authority, to effective performance, by freely examining and freely prescribing; (3) interpret systematically to us in America the situation as it develops, so that we in turn may on the other side meet our obligation.

And what is that obligation?

To be the reservoir, and the only one, under Governmental degree, from which to draw supplies of this sort.

And why one only?

To prevent duplication of effort and shipment of useless material; therefore, to save tonnage, which is precious.

Why the American Library Association, rather than another organization, entirely aside from the Governmental status?

Because in the finely and widely ramified public library system in the United States we have at hand without cost an agency for collecting and sorting material, and in purchase we have been granted unparalleled discounts by publishers and cession of royalties by authors. In our various depots and especially the two terminal ones at Hoboken and Newport News, we can separate the fit from the unfit and dispatch material in classified form and economic volume ready for immediate consumption on arrival overseas. We become, therefore, the neck of the American bottle.

In this rough sketch of our proposed European work on both sides of the Atlantic, some qualification is now seen necessary and more may appear hereafter.

As here defined, our representative in Paris (or London) has mainly an advisory and ambassadorial function, tho since our material is in question it might be expected that his advice would get adoption. It may become quickly necessary, in order that we should meet our contract with the Government, that our Association should become the apex of an executive pyramid with the two associative organizations the base, establishing policy and exercising authority.

On the other hand, the American Library Association does not touch what may be termed the technical library work of either associate, tho its advice where requested must be freely given. I refer, on the one hand for example, to the Central Medical Library being established in Paris by the American Red Cross for American doctors in military service, tho it happens that we were in position to render here a marked service; and on the other hand, reference is here made to the religious, educational and other stock which the Y. M. C. A. assembles as apparatus for its special courses and work.

If the American Library Association, in your judgment, is thus meeting its obligation in the right spirit, and if the scheme seems commendable and the service welcome, I might respectfully hope to receive from you, (1) a statment to such effect; (2) a status, which under continuous control, might enable me (and anyone who might succeed me) to make the necessary inspection of possible book centers, as Admiral Sims has accorded, at military rates of travel; (3) a request of Washington that we be secured the American shipping monopoly above suggested; (4) a small concession of tonnage to us, (say 50 tons a month) which may in fact be no greater than at present consumed in purposeless but inadequate shipments; (5) communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,

*Director of Overseas War
Service, American Library
Association.*

To this was appended the following endorsements:

If the general plan of the above meets with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A. will be glad to co-operate along such lines as the Commander-in-Chief may designate.

(Signed) E. C. CARTER,
Chief, A. E. F. Y. M. C. A.

The American Red Cross will be glad to co-operate along the same lines as the co-operation given by the Y. M. C. A.

(Signed) J. H. PERKINS,
Major O. R. C., U. S. A.,
Commissioner for Europe,
American Red Cross.

The official reply follows:

February 22, 1918.

From: C. in C.

To: Director of Overseas War Service, American Library Association

Subject: Supply of Library Material to A. E. F.

1. In answer to your letter of February 20th, which has been received and considered with great interest, the following conclusions have been arrived at.

2. The scheme which is proposed is commendable and the service is welcome. The details of distribution, due to the present tonnage conditions, make it desirable that the plan of working out the scheme for the distribution of the proper reading matter to the A. E. F. be handled in connection with the existing agencies now working for their well being, that is the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross.

As indicated in your letter, both of these organizations have expressed their willingness and desire to co-operate and it is believed that a mutual exchange of information and facilities will enable your scheme to be carried out to the great advantage of all concerned.

3. For the present, a tonnage of not to exceed 50 ship tons per month has been requested from Washington for this purpose, and it is believed that this should be sufficient, and that no allotment of tonnage for a similar purpose should be made.

4. The intent of the above recommendation is that there should not be any competition in supplying this matter to the troops, but that the work should be centralized in the American Library Association.

By order of the C. in C.

JAMES A. LOGAN, JR.,
Lt. Col. G. S.,
A. C. of S., G-1.

This was backed up by a cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Chief of Staff in Washington, recommending the desired grant of tonnage to us, with the proviso that none be allotted to any other organization for similar purpose.

To this the Chief of Staff in time acceded, with in turn a proviso that such consignments be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster A. E. F., France, for distribution."

That official countered with an offer to erect us without cost a warehouse at an important interior point, to which he would dispatch our shipments at Government expense. The offer was of course accepted, the warehouse is about completed, and books in quantity are en route thither.

Fifty tons, I explained, was a small amount, but it would suffice, provided, first, that we had the monopoly, because duplicate and unfitting material would thus be turned away from the ships; and provided, second, that we had military support in the conservation of what we did send. The latter came to be afforded in a peculiar and gratifying fashion. The General whose famous sayings "*Nous voici enfin, O Lafayette*" and "*Disposez de nous comme il vous plaira*," so stirred the heart of France, gave us also his signature to a sentiment, which, used in or with the books, records his moral alliance without invoking his official authority, which would have involved penalties and consequent alienation. So above our cases stands a placard which is headed:

WAR SERVICE LIBRARY
provided by the
People of the United States
through
THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

and, following them with an announcement of a service without any charge, and a few simple rules, concludes with this quotation:

These books came to us Overseas from home.
To read them is a privilege;
To restore them promptly unabused a duty.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

Of course before that first fruitful visit to General Headquarters a deal of water had gone under the bridge, and after it a great deal more, before a final settlement was reached. Our Overseas Constitution, as we may call it, bore the written endorsement of the two great associated organizations. The negotiations which led up to this and tediously followed it need not here be recounted. Men of vision were at the head of each, and it was a pleasure to deal with them. The Red Cross found us useful in strengthening its Medical Library established in Paris for American doctors in military service, since, by cabled exchanges with Washington, conferences with French officials, and a visit to Switzerland, we put them in the way of securing their much needed journals from enemy countries—found us so useful in fact, that they finally agreed to have us run this central library for them and have its fine suite of rooms in the Reinhart Galleries for our headquarters, if we liked.

As for the Y. M. C. A., its library department was suffering from growing pains. We were called in consultation and in the end our prescription was accepted. It is now pretty well settled that our European staff, headed by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, will occupy a rented floor in the same mansion as the Y. M. C. A.'s Educational and allied departments are about to enter. We shall in any case maintain at our headquarters a reference library and take over their reference work. Aside from their own religious and similar technical stock, it will be our books that go to the huts, and they will maintain an experienced business manager, who will see that requisitions are carried out, and a competent field secretary, who will greatly aid us in keeping abreast of conditions.

But more potent than either of these considerations was our promise of American books. The men did not like the English substitutes which the Y. M. C. A. had felt compelled to use. Besides, the London market was going dry and prices were advancing. Editions were not being reprinted, owing to shortness of paper and labor. Furthermore, the

great British organizations, which were feeding the British armed forces on a huge scale, looked with anxiety on American competition, so that a moral issue was raised. The Red Cross was so desirous of escaping from this dilemma that it offered to share its present tonnage with us to bring over American reading material for our hospitals in Europe. Indeed, under this arrangement, we have made an initial shipment of 25,000 volumes to France, and instructions have been issued for similar dispatch of 5000 volumes to England, with regular monthly service to follow in each case.

The Y. M. C. A. had no tonnage to spare, but it could help in another way. Men needed books *en voyage*. The military authorities consented to have us put boxes on transports for deck usage. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries and the chaplains agreed to look out for the books en route, to re-box and deliver them in port. Here going into their warehouses, they would be subject to our further orders for distribution. While there has been an enormous amount of loss in this service, and we are consequently in negotiation with Washington for a change of method, it has been immensely popular, and thus far our chief source of supply overseas.

And here it is fitting to say that in the British Isles our interests are for the time to be looked after by Mr. G. H. Grubb, of G. P. Putnam's Sons in London, whom we succeeded in attaching to the Y. M. C. A. staff there. A little later, when the situation develops more, we shall doubtless find it expedient to send a special representative over.

I spoke above about keeping abreast of conditions. This reminds me of the fifth and last request set down at the end of our constitution—"communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need." Headquarters' frank complicity with that petition constitutes my chief embarrassment in appearing here today and draws perforce a veil about the British Isles. So much the best remains untold. Never did our army more strikingly evince

its essentially democratic character than when it suffered us to set up in the military zone a library service based on scientific surveys. We were not required to sit off in Paris and conduct correspondence. We could rather move freely among the men, make our own observations and apply our own conclusions. Nor were we censored. The result is going to be a unique record, and the betrayal of confidence would be unthinkable. We are of the brotherhood that means to bind the madmen of Central Europe and it is ours to warm the hearts and clarify the vision of our comrades.

Survey? The word had not been uttered in Paris before we came. There were no field reports, no visitations. We began with a demonstration of the military map at General Headquarters. My time in France was spent in keying up Paris and plotting the field. Consequently when our material at length began to arrive it knew just where to go and cannot come too fast to embarrass us; nor will the stevedore get a book on trench mortars, or anybody the cast-offs of the garret.

Again the constitution speaks about a pyramid. It is already in course of construction. We have persuaded our associates to enter a Library Council, of which our representative is chairman. The other recognized organizations, such as the Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army, will of course be accorded membership also. Overlapping of effort will thus be checked; systemization and improvement of practice secured.

And here let it be said once for all that if we seem to be stressing unduly the importance of our liaison with the two largest of our associates, we do not fail to value the opportunity offered thru the smaller ones.

The Knights of Columbus promises an interesting opening a little later. When I left France they were deep in plans and busy with the cables.

Make no mistake about it, the service of the Salvation Army is keenly appreciated by the men. It is ably led, evinces good strategic sense, has mobility and displays its tra-

ditional sympathy for the sorely tried by planting its huts along the fringe of fire. The boys speak of simple affection shown them and I can well believe it, when I recall, as needs must, one shining face of which I caught a glimpse behind the counter as I peered into the doorway at twilight. It is with pleasure and assurance that we have made all their huts an initial shipment.

And the Y. W. C. A. shall not be forgotten. How fine a conception to offer what the men so highly value—normal relations with normal women. It was in a hostess house that one of the prettiest services I heard of in my whole stay in Europe was being rendered. It is a classic of benevolence, literally too sacred for publication. Right cheerfully will our books be sent there.

Finally, thru the co-operation of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. we have been enabled to make arrangements in Switzerland for serving our prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. The Red Cross is to furnish foodstuffs, clothing and medicine, we are to provide books, and the Y. M. C. A. to make other recreational provisions, their proposed independent appeal for reading material being abandoned. I visited Berne and Geneva for this purpose and left behind an order for 6000 volumes as an initial stock. Further appropriate shipments will be made from our stores in France, and we shall have the aid of the Y. M. C. A. in their distribution.

To meet all these demands, we have established six Dispatch Offices in America at points of embarkation. According to their reports, more than 400,000 volumes have been sent to the docks so far. Mr. Stevenson cables that up to June 12th 203 points in France had been reached with first shipments.

The material goes in classified form in standard cases, holding about fifty or sixty volumes each. Strongly and neatly built, with screwed-on top and medial shelf, they have, when stacked, the value of a sectional bookcase. The inauguration of the service was announced originally in the Paris newspapers; then by a formal circular, mailed out

to all custodians. Finally, each box contains a copy of the placard to surmount it, as already mentioned, and a set of instructions for the librarian in charge. The volumes are all labeled and pocketed ready for use.

The miscellaneous box, which naturally predominates, is made up of three-fourths fiction and one-fourth other recreational material. About one book in ten in such cases we aim to take from purchased stock.

The reference and technical books are, of course, largely bought. They go in cargo for the most part, and their character is plainly stenciled on the lid, so that they may be appropriately assigned in the field without the necessity of breaking bulk.

As to magazines, we have proceeded with caution. Displacing, as we have so largely, the library work of our associates otherwise, we have hesitated to take over also the magazine service, which they are maintaining with regularity and at great expense. However, we have made a beginning by inducing a certain number of publishers to turn over unsold remainders to us, and if the Burleson sacks are to resume Overseas dispatch and get effective use, we shall have to receive, sift and forward them. These magazines of ours are all for trench usage, non-returnable.

Thus the cycle is complete from training camps in the United States to troop trains (as we contemplate) and transports, from port to the front and back to rest station, hospital or captivity; with the naval units, whether ashore or at sea, from the British Isles to the Mediterranean, we follow the flag.

Complete, did I say? Not till the boys get home again. The war is going to end one of these days, but repatriation will take a year or two. To combat the perils of reaction and to prepare for civilian life, the army is to be put to school during that period. We have our eyes already on that wonderful opportunity.

And then, France, glorious France, blood-redeemed, has heard of the American public library, which, finding literal

translation inadequate, it dignifies with the sobriquet, *Maison de Tous*, The People's House. A great organization headed by the President of the Republic, planning for the social reconstruction of France after the war, has decided to transplant this unique institution and make it the center of the plan. Our aid is asked. Who can foresee the result?

FITTING THE WATERS OF THE GREAT PLAINS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

By C. HERSCHEL KOYL, *Fellow, 1881-1883*

IT IS a long way from the Patapsco to the Yellowstone and from the pure science of the Johns Hopkins to its application to the water of the west, and one hesitates to place beside the stately papers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE a simple tale of the development of an art which makes life more enjoyable in this new land; but then it is still farther in time and place from Athens, Greece, to Baltimore, U. S. A., and when I recall the interest with which the scholars of the Old World watched the development of the young Johns Hopkins University I am emboldened to put this account of my work in the west before the readers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

This country in itself is most interesting. Here are the evidences of the earth's contortions, the towering lines of the Rocky Mountains with the isolated peaks of the Sweet-grass Hills in Montana and the Turtle Mountains in North Dakota, and here also their complement, the innumerable deep wrinkles in the earth's surface now filled to a depth of several hundred feet with mud from the adjoining hills. Here lived and died and are lightly buried the great animals of earlier days; here several glaciers have left their stories written on the lowland and on the hillside; here are beautiful agates by the million and semi-precious stones by the hundred thousand, petrified trees, beds of coal, the Mesabi iron deposits, marble quarries, all on the surface or near it; here roamed the herds of bison; here chinooks (narrow warm winds) blow in midwinter; and here I have witnessed the temperature drop 60°F. in one hour. Here are the headwaters of the Mississippi and the Missouri; this is the land of Hiawatha; here adventured Lewis and Clark; here are the wonders of the Yellowstone and

Glacier National Parks. The country from the Mississippi to the Rockies, say eight hundred miles east and west and many more miles north and south, constitutes The Great Plains of early American history where today would be a vast agricultural country if only it had enough rainfall; and this brings me to my story.

On the east coast of America there are no high mountains between the Atlantic and the interior, and the wet winds deposit their moisture in rain across half the continent. Rainfall along the Atlantic coast is some forty-five inches per year, gradually diminishing toward the west until in Minnesota it averages twenty-seven inches per year. From the Pacific Ocean warm wet winds blow in, but they must cross mountain ranges where it is so cold that they lose their moisture in great depositions of rain and snow on the western slopes, so that by the time they reach the plains to the east of the Rockies there is little moisture left, and the rainfall in northern Montana and western North Dakota is often not more than nine inches per year.

With the ground packed hard by generations of buffalo, with a small rainfall, and with evaporation at the rate of one vertical inch per week, it is easy to understand that soluble matters have not been washed off the ground, much less out of it, and that wells, springs, ponds, and slow moving streams are apt to contain water with more than its share of mineral salts—carbonates and sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda. But the reputation is often worse than the water. One disgruntled chap said to me on my arrival: "In the east you analyze water to determine its mineral content, here you assay it to determine its moisture." As a matter of fact the water is no worse than many waters in the east; but in the east there is such an abundance of comparatively clean soft fresh water that it is not necessary to use the hard or dirty water, while on the Great Plains there is no other water but that of the few sluggish streams or the highly mineralized water of the wells. In the east an objectionable water is either dirty or hard, or (from the

mines) acid; but on the plains all water troubles are ascribed to alkali. There are alkali waters (containing sodium salts), also hard waters (containing calcium or magnesium salts), also pond or slough waters containing the products of organic decomposition, but in the old west any water less than perfect was "alkali water."

The ideal water for drinking, for washing, for boiler, and for all industrial purposes is clean and soft, practically pure water, and it is astonishing how small a proportion of foreign matter will ruin it for one or another purpose. Omitting poisons and bacteria and considering only the common ingredient, limestone, it is a fact that one part in three thousand will render water unsuitable for industrial use. For drinking, reasonably hard water containing, say, twenty grains per gallon (or one part in three thousand) of dissolved limestone, if taken from the gravel of wells or springs is excellent, because it is cool, clear, and of good flavor; but for washing it is not suitable, because limestone combines with soap very readily to form a useless bothersome curd, and, to get a lather in hard water, one must use enough soap to neutralize the limestone and then enough more to wash with. The process is wasteful of three-quarters of the soap and very disagreeable because the curd sticks on the wash basin, on your hair, on the clothes of the laundry, and on anything it touches.

When hard water is used in a steam boiler, the heating of the water precipitates the limestone as a hard scale on the boiler flues and shell—the carbonates of calcium and magnesium at about 212°F. and the sulphates at about 300°—and since this scale retards the flow of heat from the flues to the water, more coal is burned, the flues get much hotter, and in four or five months burn out and must be renewed. In New England, where there is plenty of clean soft water, boiler flues last in good condition from twelve to twenty years as compared with the continuous repairs and the few months of life in a hard water country; and when you know that there are, say, two hundred and seventy-five

flues in a locomotive boiler, and that they cost, say, \$6.00 each, you will see one of the reasons why it is expensive to use hard water in a boiler. Another reason is that with locomotives costing \$20,000 each and supposed to be earning interest on their value, a week in hospital every little while is just so much lost; and the worst of all is that the boiler may, and often does, give way and begin to leak on the road and then the train must wait until another engine and crew come, often fifty to seventy-five miles, to haul it in. I have seen divisions of one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles where five dead engines per day was the average during winter.

In a country of such distances rapid settlement or development is impossible without the railroad; and in a country still sparsely settled a railroad must be operated very carefully if its expenses are to be kept within its income. Clean soft water is of prime importance to any railroad; and in 1910 I came over here to prove it, and to prove that it could be made from the water of the plains. It took me two years to make the demonstration conclusive; but in 1912 I began to build, and today on the Great Northern Railroad, for more than eleven hundred miles over The Great Plains, every water station has a water treating plant and trains move with as much safety and certainty as they do anywhere.

The art of water treatment requires a certain knowledge of chemistry for the precipitation or conversion of harmful matters which are in solution; a certain knowledge of physics to accelerate the settling of precipitates, mud, and organic slimes; a certain facility in practical mechanics for the design and construction of appliances which will as easily handle one thousand gallons per minute as ten gallons, that will automatically feed to the raw water, in continuous streams as it is being pumped, the proper amount of each of the two or three chemicals necessary for the treatment of that water, and which mechanism must all be so simple that it can be operated by the ordinary railroad pumper, about the poorest

paid man in the railroad service. A gallon of water weighs fifty-eight thousand grains; and when I tell you that the water in any track tank seldom varies two grains per gallon from standard quality, no matter what the quality of the raw water, and barring only times of sudden changes due to freshets, you will know that we have achieved what we sought.

The chemistry of water treatment is very simple nowadays, but its beginning in 1840 by Dr. Clark of Mareschal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, made one of the romances of the science. The hardness of water was known to be due to carbonate of lime dissolved in the water and sometimes amounted to as much as forty grains of limestone per gallon of water. But carbonate of lime, that is, marble, ordinary limestone, chalk, sea shell, cannot be dissolved in water beyond about three grains per gallon. So how did that spring or well water get so hard?

Dr. Clark had been a practising physician and had noted the roughened hands, the much scrubbed clothes, the gummy hair, and the many discomforts of hard water for washing, and when he became professor of Chemistry at Mareschal College, he immediately set the analysis and cure of hard water as one of his problems. Soon he discovered that the limestone dissolved in water is not a simple carbonate of lime—a union of one molecule of calcium oxide with one molecule of carbonic acid, but a bi-carbonate—a union of one molecule of calcium oxide with two molecules of carbonic acid. Now the bi-carbonate of calcium does not exist in the dry state; it exists only in solution in water, and therefore the water in the ground must have carried the extra molecule of carbonic acid when it flowed over the molecule of mono-carbonate of lime, and was thus able to pick up the molecule of limestone or chalk or marble in its passage.

Then Dr. Clark's reasoning was something like this:—if that limestone, that mono-carbonate of calcium, is not soluble in water unless the water carries an equivalent amount of carbonic acid, then if I can steal away the car-

bonic acid from the water the limestone will fall to the bottom and the water will be soft. Now how can I do that? Well, in the first place, the atom of calcium has a tremendous chemical affinity. When it is combined with an atom of oxygen to form a molecule of calcium oxide (CaO), the union is practically inseparable, and the chemical affinity is not yet satisfied. When it also picks up and combines with a molecule of carbonic acid to form a molecule of calcium mono-carbonate ($\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CO}_2$), the grasp is still strong, for it requires high temperature or strong acid to tear away the molecule of carbonic acid; but when it picks up a second molecule of carbonic acid and becomes a bi-carbonate ($\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{CO}_2$), it must be getting overloaded for we know that the heat of boiling water in a tea kettle will chase away this last molecule and let down the mono-carbonate as scale in the tea kettle. If the molecule of CaO holds the first molecule of CO_2 more strongly than it does the second, then another molecule of CaO introduced into the water ought to steal away that second molecule of CO_2 , and we will have two molecules of limestone ($\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CO}_2$), both insoluble in water and both bound to settle to the bottom like little snowflakes! And sure enough, the addition of the proper amount of CaO —freshly burned lime—effected just this reaction, precipitated the old limestone *and* the new, and left soft water.

Can you imagine a more beautiful operation, a chemical combination more nearly theoretically perfect? Limestone makes water hard and in turn lime makes it soft. To this day, to the ordinary man who considers lime merely baked limestone this is the most marvelous thing in the world. But this was the beginning of the science of water softening.

The process was put in effect in a large way by the use of two tanks alternately, one to be filled with water, treated with fresh lime stirred in and given time to settle, while the other was being used. Soon they learned to destroy the hardness due to sulphate of lime by the use of carbonate of soda, and that practically the same methods can be

used to get rid of the magnesium salts which also make water hard. Then the process was made continuous by appliances which fed properly proportioned streams of the two chemicals into a steady stream of water flowing to the bottom of a settling tank, where the precipitated limestone remained while the clear soft water rose slowly to the overflow near the top.

At this stage, simply as a process for softening water for industrial use, the apparatus and method came to this country in 1898, and here have been made the studies and improvements which have developed the process into one suitable for treating water of any kind, hard, alkaline, or muddy, in any quantity, say, two or three million gallons an hour, for any purpose, including drinking. The old plants mixed chemicals and water merely by confluence, but the mixing was very far from complete and there was much after-precipitation and clogging of pipes and mysterious "growing" of sand grains in filters. Nowadays the water and the reagents are mixed for half an hour and in some cases for two hours by mechanical stirring with power furnished by a wheel operated by the inflowing water; nowadays properly treated water will flow through a pipe for years and leave the pipe cleaner than when new; and as for sand filters, they are not needed, for the settling of precipitate is so complete that no sand filter can improve the water.

Most striking of all since adequate mixing has been accomplished is the cleaning effect of the great snowstorm of precipitate. It makes no matter how many germs are in the raw water, say fifty thousand per cubic centimeter, you never find ten per cubic centimeter in treated and settled water. And the process is most illuminative of the condition of ordinary coloring matters dissolved in water—the colors from woods, fallen leaves, and peat bogs—for they all go down with the precipitate. From one well in North Dakota the water looks like black ink, but the treated water is crystal clear. Not only does the railroad profit from the water softening, working one locomotive where two

worked before, but towns are getting clean soft water for everybody's use. Formerly I talked of the "Science of Water Softening" now I call it the "Art of Water Purification."

There is not space to tell you of half the interesting things to be found here, but one I must not forget—a continental divide in the middle of prairies. Everyone knows of the north and south mountain ridge in the Rockies where a drop of rain falling an inch to the west flows to the Pacific, or an inch to the east to the Atlantic; but very few know that in North Dakota is an east and west ridge only a few feet high, which separates the waters flowing to Hudson Bay from those flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, and that to the north of the ridge as also in most of Montana, you do not go down east or up north, but "up south." Come to Glacier Park this summer, call for me, and I'll show you glaciers in the melting.

THE REHABILITATION OF GREEK IN THE COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES

By E. G. SIHLER, PH.D., 1878

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, New York University

WE ARE accustomed to speak of our colleges as "seats of learning;" it is a traditional and conventional phrase, which, however, to many of us who know them closely seems to lack any true ring. "Liberal Education" is a twin term and like it is passing into a nebula almost needing a telescope to discover on the academic firmament. Quite recently there was published by the American Association of University Professors a "Proposed Declaration of Principles." The third one of these is put forward under this caption: *The substitution of a standard of quality in education in place of our present standard of quantity.* And under this we read these earnest and bitter words (composed by a physicist, not a classicist):

This standard of quantity runs all through our college administration and is thoroughly vicious. The success of a college is gauged by the number of credits, by the number of students, by the number of departments and courses, and by the number of dollars. Would it not be wise, in the case of students who can profit by it, to require a disciplinary course for the first two years, and in the last two years to base qualification for graduation on satisfactory attainments in a small group of allied subjects rather than on any specified number of credits?

Now we are told that we are standing on the edge of a period of reconstruction of our colleges. I hope so. Our colleges have not developed or produced in these latter times before the war in very many of our youth any very strong fibre of intellectual perseverance or even any positive taste for genuine and pronounced intellectual pursuits. Where we look for bone, muscle, and sinew, we actually

find a mushy non-descript substance overlaid with a varnish of "college activities" and various forms of spectacular competitions. While the young persons are individually and collectively designated as *students*, study never figures in their various forms of playing at being men, such as their college journalism. It seems unfair that older folk should take them more seriously than they take themselves, to say the least. Now in all the pathology of our colleges as they were before the war, the most striking and also on the whole the most painful and deplorable single feature and aspect was the suppression by the young persons of Greek—by them, for somehow we train them by letting them avoid what is severe and permitting them to crowd into other things. Woodrow Wilson in November, 1907, when he was still President of Princeton (after pointing to the fact that in physical training all the different forms of apparatus and bodily effort were by no means of equal value), went on to say:

. . . . similar is the function of all the things—it is sometimes indifferent which—that train the mind; they advance, they become means for, our intellectual life, and what does not train the intellectual faculties, does not advance the student. If you accept this principle, you cannot accept all subjects of teaching and learning as being of equal value. Some things train the mind and some things do not. Some things are difficult and some things are easy, and nothing trains the mind as much as that which is difficult.

The patient then, our colleges, may be conceived by the parallel of a physical body which is feeble and anaemic, or of one which is turgid and unwholesomely disfigured by some hypertrophy or morbid excrescence,—it matters little how such a one appears to the sober observer. Let us append here a few statistical data of the pre-war period. At Harvard (in 1907–1908) eight students took a course in Plato and Aristotle, while Rhetoric and English Composition had an enrollment of four hundred and ninety-eight. In Mt. Holyoke, in 1911–1913, two hundred and thirty-four students took English, while eighteen took Greek. In Columbia

inclusive of Teachers' College, two thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three took Education, twenty-five, Greek. Princeton juniors exhibited one hundred and seventy in Political Science, Economics, and History, while Greek and Latin were taken by but nine students. The class of 1914 at Harvard in their junior year chose historical and economical courses with a total of two hundred and thirty-two men, while the classical languages and literatures were taken by twelve only and Mathematics by nine. President Lowell in his Report of 1910-1911 said: "The neglect of both Classics and Mathematics *as the principal fields of a college education* is as marked as it is deplorable." We gratefully make record of this distinguished official admission that these are indeed the principal fields of a college education. In my own youth some forty-five years ago it was for me a stated and recurrent experience that in meeting a Harvard A. B. you encountered one who was strong either in the Classics or Mathematics. But that was *olim*. I will add here a notable incident and utterance in the history of higher education in America. When Daniel Coit Gilman in 1875-1876 began to organize and design the work of the Johns Hopkins University, he conceived it as his first and foremost task to provide for two departments and to place them in charge of the most eminent men he could possibly secure. The two fundamental provinces, as he conceived and declared them to be, were Greek and Mathematics, and every classicist in America knows that the Grecian was Gildersleeve, every mathematician I believe knows that the mathematician was Sylvester. Candid men, as President Lowell above, admit and profess that these departments are still fundamental. Many among us have lost the true sense of the old adage: *Non scholae sed vitae discimus*, or at least they would correct it into: *Non scholae sed victui et lucro discimus*. As for the rehabilitation of Greek among us I do not believe it can be accomplished if unsupported by some form of direct and mandatory coöperation of our college authorities acting in concert or following the lead of Harvard

and Yale. As was said in the Greek legend of the incurable wound of Telephus: *ὁ τρῶσας ἰάσεται*, i.e., "he who inflicted the wound must eventually heal it."

Greek is or contains the great body of original letters in human civilization compared with which Latin is mere imitation, often very mechanical imitation at that; Greek is like the luxuriant orange gardens on the cliffs of Sorrento, while Latin often is comparable to the pots of an *orangerie* under glass in a conservatory of some castle in the northerly climes of Europe. It is through Greek literature alone that we gain access to the originators of human letters and their enduring and exemplary forms as well as to those thinkers who established philosophy among men. To acquire some closer association with extraordinary minds and with the geniuses of our race involves and produces some of the most perfect results attainable in any form or grade of education. Greek fairly contains and transmits (incomparably more than Latin) the very records and documents of human civilization, from Homer and Hesiod down to the final collapse of classic paganism in Julian's time. The Greek Testament and the Septuagint are included in that mighty movement, curiously bound up, in its later stages, with Alexander's spread of Hellenism and with Alexandria.

There are a few other matters pertinent to this survey. The best college teacher of Latin—and I am speaking as one of the veteran classicists of America—is he who is the best Greek scholar among any given number of aspirants for a chair devoted to the language and literature of Rome. From the Greek freedman Livius Andronicus of Tarentum onward, Roman letters (*satura* apart) were patterned after the Greek, and I defy any one to do justice to Horace, e.g., without close knowledge of the Stoic and Epicurean systems of Greek thought, without knowing all now knowable of Greek lyrics, of Greek Mythology, or the moral lessons of the Homeric epics. You cannot follow Cicero's life and the very phrasing and sentiment in many of his letters unless you have a

solid grasp on what was the solidest of all his possessions, viz., his Greek culture, in which his soul sought even such spiritual rest as was available from it or in it. This matter could be pursued from Plautus and Ennius down to Augustine whose struggle with Neoplatonism never seems to have had a clear-cut issue.

There is one further matter. Should not ancient history everywhere be taught by professional classicists? The man who holds Herodotus and Thucydides as familiar friends, who has studied the perspective and background of Aristophanes, the struggle between autocracy and democracy in Demosthenes and Aeschines, who has carefully weighed the political analysis of Aristotle or the speculative theories in Plato's Republic and Laws, the academic teacher I say who has compared Dionysius of Halicarnassus with Livy and who has excerpted Polybius and has analyzed the Lives of Plutarch and balanced Dio Cassius with Appian—should not some adequate work be found for him in our higher education?

I believe we must in all our classical teaching in the colleges lay much more stress on the *contents* of literature and on the features of personal and national life there revealed, for with the Humanists from Petrarch to Erasmus there has passed forever I think that rapturous enthusiasm for the *form* of classic Latinity which was the very core in the movement of that rediscovery with its sequence, the emancipation from the hard unyielding shackles of that scholasticism, shackles forged curiously enough with the aid of some of Aristotle's Metaphysics and all of his Categories.

Must Greek die in our colleges? Nothing particularly glorious or auspicious in the eventuality of such a bereavement—Greek at this moment does seem moribund, and there are those who recognize the Hippocratic face. Or do we naively believe that these things may really be conserved somehow by second-hand scholarship, with manuals and translations? There is precious little difference between second-hand scholarship and second-rate scholarship.

Should there be any rating for any scholarship which, instead of dealing with the original letters, trusts the versions made by others? One almost feels ashamed to discuss such scholarship at all.

In conclusion may I say that one of the grave defects of our actual classicism in the colleges is premature specialization by the teacher often accompanied by life-long limitation. The interests and cultural relation of such men must needs remain narrow. Their powers and influence are bound to be so. But then to gain an ever wider and truer vision of classical antiquity at first hand (there seems to be no other way than to hold the contents of the texts familiar)—is indeed a very full and liberal task for a lifetime of unrelenting and devoted labor. The man who sets out to gain this direct and true vision and personal relation to the ancient world will, I am sure, never become indolent or inefficient, will never stagnate,—his instruction no less than his academic personality will always have the grace and power of a certain perennial vigor and freshness so desirable for all teaching, but indispensable for the Energy and Enthusiasm with which classical teaching must be carried on.

THE UNIVERSITY

Dean J. H. Latané addressed the Charcoal Club of Baltimore on April 8, on the proposed League of Nations. Dean Latané was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Kappa Alpha fraternity on March 1.

Professor W. P. Mustard and Dean Latané attended the banquet of the Haverford alumni of Baltimore on March 15. Professor Mustard read a paper on "Tasso's Debt to Virgil" before the Classical Club of Baltimore on March 1.

Mr. R. P. Strickler has been appointed instructor in Greek for next year.

Professor B. L. Gildersleeve contributed a memorial article on the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith in the *American Journal of Philology* for January-March, 1919.

In the February number of *Art and Archaeology*, Professor D. M. Robinson published reviews of Walter's "Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Mythology;" of Bell's "Philosophy of Painting;" of Hamlin's *History of Ornament*;" of Goodyear's "History of Art;" and of Dennison's "A Gold Treasure of the Late Roman Period."

On February 21, Professor Robinson read a paper before the Johns Hopkins Philological Association on "An Unpublished Decree from Sardis;" on March 6, he gave an illustrated lecture at the Arundell Club on "War Memorials, Past and Present." He delivered the same lecture on March 9, before the Y. M. C. A.; on March 17, before the Municipal Art Society; on March 24, before the Micawber Circle at Sparrows Point; on April 24, at the Peabody Institute; and on May 13, before the College Art Association at the Metropolitan Museum.

On April 3, Professor Robinson lectured to the Latin Club of the Western High School on "The Objects of Art at the Johns Hopkins University;" on April 11, he lectured at the Conference of Classical Teachers during Schoolmen's Week

at the University of Pennsylvania on "Archaeology in the Schools;" on May 3, he lectured at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., on "Ancient Cities of Asia Minor, Including the Seven Biblical Churches;" on May 10, he attended a meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens at Columbia University.

At the eighth annual meeting of the College Art Association of America, held at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, May 12-14, Professor Robinson was elected president.

Prussian Political Philosophy: Its Principles and Implications, by Professor W. W. Willoughby, has been published by Appleton & Co. of New York. Professor Willoughby recently addressed the City Club on "The Situation in the Far East."

W. F. Willoughby, '88, director of the Institute for Government Research, has been giving a course on the "Principles of Public Administration."

The following extract from an article by Col. G. A. Burrell, in charge of Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, in the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for February, 1919, will be of interest to all friends of the department of Chemistry:

"During this time, in the summer of 1917, the Research Division began to take definite shape. A branch laboratory early on the job was that of Johns Hopkins University, and to Dr. J. C. W. Frazer, Dr. E. Reid, Dr. B. F. Lovelace, and Dr. W. A. Patrick of that school, the Research Division is indebted for some of its best work. Their one aim was service. They cheerfully plodded through red tape and War Department procedure, and unremittingly kept 'grinding the crank and turning out results.' J. C. W. Frazer is an exceptional citizen, one of the 'salt of the earth,' and a man who bites into a problem and never lets go until he has the answer, be it 'Yes' or 'No.' A brilliant piece of work for which he is largely responsible has to do with the development of an absorbent in gas masks for carbon monoxide.

It is well known that this problem has baffled scientists for many years. Frazer and his assistants performed a multitude of experiments, finally developing a material, a combination of substances, which removed carbon monoxide from air at ordinary temperatures in a manner largely catalytic. Twenty grams of the substance placed in the U. S. Army canister will for sixty minutes remove carbon monoxide from a mixture of it with air containing one per cent carbon monoxide. This is a signal achievement, capable of industrial application as well as being of importance in war. Frazer was the pioneer on this work. He was later assisted by Bray of the University of California, who divides with Frazer the honor attached to the achievement. This work, in the later phase of its development, was in the Defense Research Section, under the general direction of A. B. Lamb. The latter, in coöperation with C. R. Hoover of Wesleyan University, developed a successful carbon monoxide absorbent: successful, but slightly inferior to the one first mentioned. Thus there were two complete answers to a hitherto baffling problem.

Dr. Patrick early interested himself in the subject of silica gel as an absorbent for war gases, principally because of his early work on this subject at Göttingen when he was a student in Germany. He developed an excellent absorbent, almost as good as charcoal. Silica gel is a hard transparent substance with a high luster and conchoidal fracture, and possessing a fine porous structure. Its great absorptive powers are due to physical condensation of vapors in the gel pores. It is totally inactive chemically, being different from charcoal and soda-lime in this respect. It has an advantage over charcoal for the absorption of some gases, notably chlorpierin.

Dr. E. E. Reid did pioneer work in rounding up the organic chemists of the country, getting them interested in the work, and having them make organic preparations for submission to the toxicology section of the Research Division. In addition, he directed a staff of investigators at Johns Hopkins on organic chemistry problems.

Dr. Lovelace devoted attention to the electrolytical production of sodium permanganate as a cheaper way of making this material for use in the gas masks than the one first adopted."

"Some Responsibilities of Botanical Science" by Professor B. E. Livingston appeared in *Science* for February 28, 1919.

"The Fable of the Crow and the Palm Tree: A Psychic Motif in Hindu Fiction" by Professor M. Bloomfield appeared in the *American Journal of Philology* for January-March, 1919.

"A Contemporary Critique of Schiller's *Räuber*" by Professor W. Kurrelmeyer appeared in the *Journal of English and German Philology* for January, 1919.

Professor F. Morley will give courses at the University of California this summer.

Professor A. Cohen will be on the faculty of the University of Colorado this summer.

Miss F. E. Bamberger, associate in Education, addressed the Toledo, Ohio, Teachers' Association, April 22, 1919, on "Reading." On April 25, Miss Bamberger addressed the faculties of four Michigan State Normal Schools at Ypsilanti, on "The Problem of the Training Teacher in Preparing Students for the Public Schools."

At the annual business meeting of the Educational Society of Baltimore, held on May 9, Professor E. F. Buchner was elected president for the eleventh consecutive time; D. E. Weglein, '97, Ph.D., 1916, vice-president, A. H. Krug, Ph.D., 1910, secretary, and E. J. Becker, '94, Ph.D., 1898, treasurer, were also re-elected.

The ninth session of the Summer School will begin on July 8, and instruction will be offered in the usual subjects leading to the A.B., M.A., and B.S. degrees. Especial provision is made for teachers who wish to meet the requirements of the state law in regard to teachers' certificates.

Professor E. B. Mathews has recently been elected acting chairman of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council.

E. M. Spicker, '16 and O. B. Hopkins, '09, Ph.D., 1912, have gone to Alberta, Canada, to explore for oil for the Standard Oil Co.

W. O. Weyforth, '12, Ph.D., 1915, has been appointed associate in Political Economy for next year.

Professor P. Haupt has published or read the following papers: "Ox and Ass at the Nativity," "Nehemiah's Nightride," "The Passage Hawk," and "Accadean and Sumerian" before the American Oriental Society in Philadelphia; "The Book of Jasher" and "Radium in the Bible" before the Johns Hopkins Philological Association; "Opium and Alcohol in the Bible" before the Johns Hopkins Historical Club; "The Crib of Christ" before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia; "The Child in Luke i, 76" in the *Monist* for April, 1919; "Was David an Aryan, II" in the *Open Court* for February, 1919; and "Magnificat and Benedictus" in the *American Journal of Philology* for January-March, 1919.

Professor A. Ember read a paper on "Semito-Egyptian Words" before the American Oriental Society at the meeting in Philadelphia, April 23-25. He also addressed the Philological Society at its April meeting on "The Equivalents of Several Egyptian Consonants in the Other Semitic Languages."

Dr. W. F. Albright read before the American Oriental Society on "Menes and Narāmsin;" "The Cuneiform Prototype of Hidr-Elias and the Messianic Expectation," and "The Mesopotamian Origin of the Gnostic Sophia." At the April meeting of the Philological Society he read a paper on "A New Synchronism between Egypt and Babylonia, 3000 B.C." "Some Cruces in the Langdon Epic" by Dr. Albright appeared in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. xxxix, part 2.

Dr. F. R. Blake delivered addresses on the League of Nations before the regular monthly meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association of Baltimore, held at the Western High School, February 10, and before the teachers and

student body of the Eastern High School on March 11. He also published a review of L. Bloomfield's "Tagalog Texts with Grammatical Analysis," 3 vols. (University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature, vol. ii, nos. 2, 3, 4, May, August, and November, 1917) in the *American Journal of Philology* for January-March, 1919. He also read a paper before the American Oriental Society on "The Language of the Moros of the Philippine Islands."

"War Borrowing, a Study of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness of the United States," by Professor J. H. Hollander, has been published by the Macmillan Company of New York.

H. C. Lancaster, Ph.D., 1907, and Professor Chinard of the University of California have been appointed to professorships in Romance Languages.

Dr. E. Buceta, associate in Spanish, has accepted a position in the University of California.

W. L. Wanlass, instructor in Political Science, has been appointed as head of the department of Political Economy at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor J. B. Whitehead has been discharged from the army and has resumed his duties at the University.

Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven has been granted leave of absence for the year 1919-1920 and will assume the position of electrical engineer with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. of New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. J. B. Arthur has been appointed acting associate professor in the department of Electrical Engineering during Dr. Kouwenhoven's absence.

Professor J. H. Bringhurst will withdraw from the engineering faculty in June to become dean of Engineering and professor of Civil Engineering at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor A. G. Christie has been appointed to represent all the eastern states on the nominating committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Drs. J. M. T. Finney, H. H. Young, and W. S. Thayer have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services."

Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon, who was on the medical staff of the British Army at Saloniki, addressed the Baltimore City Medical Society on March 7, telling of her experiences at that section of the front.

Col. W. H. Smith, superintendent of the Hospital, who has been chief of the hospital division of the Surgeon-General's office, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the officers of the hospital division on March 6.

Dr. W. S. Thayer addressed the students and nurses of the Hospital on March 7, telling of his experiences in Russia.

Dr. J. M. T. Finney has been detailed to a board of army medical experts who will make a report on the Army Medical Corps. Dr. Finney has also been sworn in as a member of Maryland State Board of Education.

Dr. W. H. Welch is abroad, engaged in Red Cross work.

Dr. C. A. Neymann, formerly of the Phipps Clinic, has been appointed superintendent of the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

An anonymous donor has presented the sum of \$400,000 to the Hospital for the erection of a building as an adjunct to the Hospital, to serve as a woman's clinic.

The Hopkins Base Hospital Unit has been demobilized and most of its members have returned to this country. We hope later to give our readers some account of the work and achievements of the Unit while in France.

THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Professor R. Pearl addressed the Scientific Association of the University on April 15, on "The Organization and Work of the Statistical Division of the United States Food Administration." Professor Pearl also had an article in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, for March, 1919, on "The Mean Age at Death of Centenarians."

The following lectures have recently been delivered at the School of Hygiene: March 17, "Epidemiology of Influenza," and March 18, "Epidemiology of Poliomyelitis" by Dr. Simon Flexner; March 25, "The Problem of Diagnosis in Tropical Diseases" by Dr. E. R. Stitt; March 28, April 2, and April 4, "Military Hygiene" by Col. B. K. Ashford.

At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. M. T. Finney, president, Professor J. M. Vincent, vice-president, Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., secretary, and Dr. F. R. Blake, treasurer. The annual dinner was held on the evening of April 26. The retiring president, Professor W. P. Mustard, presided. The address of the evening was delivered by Professor J. S. Ames on "Striking Contributions to Physics during the War."

At a meeting in commemoration of the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith, which was held on Sunday afternoon, March 2, addresses were made by Professor W. P. Mustard, Dean J. H. Latané, Rev. Harris Kirk, and Secretary of War, Newton Baker. Mr. B. H. Griswold, Jr., presided at the meeting in the absence of President Goodnow.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY GEORGE SCHOLL CATTANACH, '20

Since the publication of the last number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, when a bright prospect was the only claim we could make to the success of our various activities, events have moved so rapidly that our new college life now only faintly resembles the old. The future which three months ago seemed to promise great things has become the present, for we are in the midst of a general college awakening with success within our grasp.

In athletics we have advanced a step or two by winning several important victories. It is the policy of the Athletic Association to place athletics on a greater scale than ever before and to gradually build up the teams to the point where they can compete on equal footing with the larger northern colleges. The time is not far distant, we think, when Hopkins instead of confining itself principally to state games will be playing the big teams and bringing them to Baltimore.

The baseball team has lost three games with Maryland State, Yale, and Swarthmore, but has won five from Columbia, Haverford, University of North Carolina, Western Maryland, and the 117th Trench Mortar Battery. The squad is composed of some of the best material Hopkins has ever had and ought to make a record next year.

The track team has already run in six meets and still faces two more this season, one with Lafayette, and the Northern Intercollegiates at Boston. Owing to the fact that we have but few experienced runners we were beaten in dual meets by Swarthmore, Navy, and Georgetown. However, on May tenth, in the annual South Atlantic championship meet in which every point was bitterly contested we showed our mettle by tying Georgetown for first place, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ points. The Virginia Polytechnic and the Virginia

Military Institute tied for close seconds while Maryland State and Catholic University won fewer points. The relay team which won the trophy last year more than equalled its record. In addition to winning in the South Atlantic indoor meet at the Armory in February it again took first place in the Penna. Relay Carnival, lowering its time by more than four seconds and breaking the South Atlantic record.

The tennis team is playing well this year and has won the majority of its matches.

The best athletic record this season has been made by the lacrosse men who have a team of which the Black and Blue may well be proud. Of six games played so far only one was lost, that with Navy, who slugged their way to an inglorious victory in the last twenty minutes after we had taken the lead. It was a game the like of which has seldom been seen in this country. The Navy players, poor in stick-work, made up this deficiency by stick-work on the heads of our men, only three of whom left the field uninjured. No Navy player was hurt, but four were thrown out of the game. The Navy has yet to learn the meaning of true sportsmanship, and it will be some time before it will have lived down this disgrace and the condemnation of the lacrosse world. The results of games played follows: Hopkins 4-Alumni 1; Hopkins 3-Navy 5; Hopkins 4-Mt. Washington 2; Hopkins 17-Maryland 0; Hopkins 8-Swarthmore 2; Hopkins 10-Pennsylvania 0.

The *News-Letter* has published thirteen numbers and is again firmly established, due largely to the work of the editor-in-chief, Aylett B. Coleman, Jr., and of the managing editor, Arthur U. Hooper. Next year these offices will be held respectively by John H. Lewin and Fred F. Torsch. The paper has been enlarged and made much more interesting than was formerly possible.

The 1919 *Hullabaloo* is nearing completion and promises to be one of the best ever published. Quite a few new photographs of the University will be printed for the first

time. The junior class is electing its *Hullabaloo* board now and has planned to outdo all previous issues. The class which had the honor of being the first to enter the new buildings intends to stand among the first in publication as it has in general leadership for three years.

The Adams debate between the junior and senior classes on the question of government ownership of the railroads was won by the class of 1920, which had the affirmative. The winner of the triangular debate between the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina, and Johns Hopkins has not yet been learned. The Hopkins affirmative team won from North Carolina at Baltimore, but on the same evening the negative team lost to Virginia at Charlottesville. The subject was the same as that of the Adams debate.

The Freshman-Sophomore debate will take place on May seventeenth, while the contest in public speaking for the Tocqueville trophy and the Adams medal will be held on the twenty-ninth. All these debates, which are held in the Civil Engineering Hall, have been well attended by the public, and the University vocal quartet and other musicians have added to the enjoyment of the evening.

One cotillion and one interfraternity dance have been held within the past two months and one or two more are still in sight. Welcome indeed was the return to the brilliant full dress dance where you were allowed to release your appetite from the aggravations of a scant half block of cream with warm water, and were permitted to satisfy the inner cravings with chicken salad, cool, sparkling, golden punch, and real cake and cream.

You Never Can Tell, Bernard Shaw's play, given by the Dramatic Club on May seventh was a "howling success." The audience went resigned to the prospect of a mediocre performance and was therefore totally unprepared for the splendid way in which the parts were interpreted. The "girls" were exceptionally good, and one in particular by her stunning appearance made such an impression on enter-

ing the stage that a full quarter of a minute elapsed before the shock of surprise and admiration changed to a roar of applause. Due largely to the untiring work of Miss Clementine Walter, the coach, the Club has come to stay and another star shines in our crown of achievements. The play will be repeated on May seventeenth at Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

Our Glee Club has at last achieved success and is firmly established with over thirty members. On April twenty-sixth we gave a joint concert with the Haverford College Club and followed this up with a dance. Mr. Charles H. Bochau of the Peabody Conservatory is the director. In connection with the Hopkins Orchestra concert in McCoy Hall on May twenty-third the Glee Club will render several selections, and on May thirty-first will give a concert at Rockville, near Washington.

The Hopkins Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Bochau, will give its first concert in McCoy Hall on May twenty-third. The Orchestra numbers over fifty and will be augmented by a dozen or more musicians on the night of the concert. This organization is an entirely new one at Hopkins this year and we hope it is only the beginning of an ever broadening musical life at the University. The program of the concert follows:

National Anthem—The Star Spangled Banner

Arrangement by E. L. Turnbull, '93

Orchestra—Symphony in D Major.....Haydn

Glee Club—Old Black Joe.....Foster

(Arranged for male voices by F. van der Stuckey)

The Beetle and the FlowerVeit

The Way of the World.....Hatch

Orchestra—Andante Cantabile, Op. ii.....Tschaikowsky

Overture to "Nebuchadnezzar".....Verdi

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

"The Immediate Causes of the Great War" by O. P. Chitwood, Ph.D., 1905, appeared in a third edition in November, 1918.

"W. A. Price, Ph.D., 1913, has published "Notes on the Paleontology of Barbour, Upshur, and the Western Portion of Randolph Counties," pp. 777-805, West Virginia Geological Survey, 1918.

Among recent publications by J. M. Callahan, Ph.D., 1897, are twenty-four articles in the revised edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana* on various subjects, dealing chiefly with the diplomatic relations between the United States and foreign countries, on conservation, and on the World War; also a series of articles upon American Foreign Policy in the World War for the Committee on Public Information, published in the Latin-American press; an article on "West Virginia" in the *Statesman's Year Book*, London, 1919; and several book reviews and articles in local and state publications.

F. A. Tondorf, S. J., former student, has an article on "The Registration of Earthquakes and Press Dispatches on Earthquakes from January 1, 1918 to January 1, 1919" in the *Georgetown University Publications*. Fifteenth Series. No. 2.

Recent publications by C. R. Keyes, Ph.D., 1892, comprise "Tectonic Adjustment of a Rotating Straticulate Spheroid;" "Syllabus of Course of Lectures on the Outlines of Field Geology with Special Reference to Mining;" "Continental Perspective of American Pre-Cambrian Stratigraphy;" "Terracing of Bajada Belts;" "Orographic Origin of Ancient Lake Bonneville;" and "Lacustral Record of Past Climates."

"Some Physical Improvements in National Army Men under Military Training" by F. M. Hildebrandt, '13, Ph.D., 1917, appeared in *Science* for April 25, 1919.

Two articles by E. L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, have recently appeared: "Presidential Dictatorship in the United States" in *The Quarterly Review* for January, 1919; and "The Literature of Reconstruction" in *The Sewanee Review* for January-March, 1919.

An appreciation of the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith by T. S. Duncan, Ph.D., 1913, also appeared in *The Sewanee Review* for January-March, 1919.

The *Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards*, vol. xiv, no. 1, contains "Standard Substances for the Calibration of Viscometers" by E. C. Bingham, Ph.D., 1905, and R. F. Jackson.

W. A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D., 1899, had an article on "The Poetry of Edmond Rostand" in *The Dial* for February, 22, 1919.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. lxii, no. 8, pp. 556-565, contained an article on "Pneumonia Following Influenza (at Camp Pike, Ark.), a Report to the Surgeon-General" by E. L. Opie, '93, M.D., 1897, and others.

"Eric's Treatment of Enide" by W. A. Nitze, '94, Ph.D., 1899, and "Rabelais and the War of 1914" by G. R. Havens, Ph.D., 1917, appeared in *The Romanic Review* for January-March, 1919.

The Journal of English and Germanic Philology for January, 1919, contained "The Date, Authors, and Contents of 'A Handfull of Pleasant Delights'" by H. E. Rollins, former student, and "The Hebrew Words in Gryphius' 'Horribilicribrifax'" by A. Schaffer, '14, Ph.D., 1917.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, has published the following: "The Myth of the Ship-holder: Studies in Echeneis or Remora, I" in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 1918, vol. ii, 28 p.; "On Spider Webs and Spider Web Fish Nets" in the *Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society*, 1918, vol. xxxi, pp. 1687-1689; and "Rhineodon, typus,

the Whale Shark—Further Notes on its Habits and Distribution" in *Science*, vol. xlix, 1919.

Modern Language Notes for March, 1919, contained "Folk-Song in America—Some Recent Publications" by H. M. Belden, Ph.D., 1895; "The Pamphlets of the Byron Separation" by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; Review of William Chislett, Jr.'s, "The Classical Influence in English Literature in the Nineteenth Century, and Other Essays and Notes" by R. L. Ramsay, Ph.D., 1905; and Brief Mention of James C. Fernald's "Expressive English" by Professor J. W. Bright.

The April number contained "E. K.'s Classical Allusions" by Professor W. P. Mustard; Review of three works dealing with Henry Fielding by S. C. Chew, '09, Ph.D., 1913; Brief Mention of Robert Shafer's "The English Ode to 1660: An Essay in Literary History" by Professor J. W. Bright; and of Ray P. Bowen's "Life and Novels of Ferdinand Fabre" and Marcel Moraud's "Sous les Armes" by M. P. Brush, Ph.D., 1898.

The May number contained "German Lexicography" by Professor W. Kurrelmeyer; "'Que' for 'Jusqu'à ce que' with Attendre'" by O. M. Johnston, Ph.D., 1896; Review of two works in Anglo-Saxon grammar by M. Callaway, Jr., Ph.D., 1889; Review of Alice D. Snyder's "The Critical Principle of the Reconciliation of Opposites as Employed by Coleridge" by Professor A. O. Lovejoy; and Brief Mention of George Summey, Jr.'s "Modern Punctuation: Its Utilities and Conventions" by Professor J. W. Bright.

H. Bateman, Ph.D., 1913, has published through Longmans, Green & Co. a treatise on Differential Equations.

Teresa Cohen, M.A., 1915, Ph.D., 1918, will publish her dissertation, "Investigations on the Plane Quartic," in the July number of the *American Journal of Mathematics*.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, is publishing in parts a monograph on the fleshy fungi of North Carolina. His paper on the "Hydnums of North Carolina" appeared in the March, 1919, number of the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scien-*

tific Society. It comprises thirty-four pages of text with twenty-eight plates, two in color.

"Andrew Johnson and the Early Phases of the Homestead Bill," by G. L. Sioussat, '96, Ph. D., 1899, appeared in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, 1918. This was Dr. Sioussat's presidential address, delivered before the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at St. Paul, Minn., on May 9, 1918.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—J. B. Crenshaw, Ph.D., 1893, president, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—John Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, president, Columbia University, New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the executive committee together with some of the alumni was held on April 1, 1919, in President Radcliffe's office. In the absence of the secretary, Dr. H. E. Flack acted as secretary of the meeting. Those present were President Radcliffe, Dr. H. E. Flack, and Messrs. H. Burroughs, R. C. Hoffman, Jr., J. H. Latané, G. E. Barnett, H. Baetjer, P. Wright, T. R. Brown, G. R. Veazey, L. Getz, R. Griswold, J. L. G. Lee, and a few others.

President Radcliffe stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss, first, an endowment campaign; second, a reunion in June; and, third, a welcome to Hopkins men who have been in the service.

The question of an endowment campaign was discussed at considerable length and it was decided to have the matter finally settled at the reunion in June.

The advisability of holding a reunion in June was discussed and sentiment seemed decidedly in favor of such. It was the consensus of opinion that the dominant note of the reunion should be in the form of a memorial to the Hopkins men who had made the supreme sacrifice and of a welcome to those who had been in the service. On motion of Mr. Lee, the executive committee and the alumni council were authorized to organize and prepare for the reunion.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETINGS OF BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

ALUMNI OF HOPKINS PRAISE PRESIDENT

The Georgia Alumni Association of the Johns Hopkins University at its annual banquet Friday night at the Piedmont Hotel had as its principal guest Dr. John H. Latané, dean of the School of Philosophy of the University, and head of the department of History. As a student in Johns Hopkins, Dean Latané was a pupil of President Woodrow Wilson and a classmate of Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. Dean Latané's theme was "Hopkins' Chief Alumnus, Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations." The address was one of the most interesting and instructive ever delivered before the association.

Other speakers of the evening were Dr. W. H. Emerson, of Georgia Tech, on his university mate, Woodrow Wilson; Dr. Guy E. Snively, the organizer of the southern division in Red Cross work, and recently chosen to be assistant general director in Washington, spoke on the work of Hopkins' men in Red Cross; Dr. J. Sam Guy, one of the professors of chemistry in Emory University, spoke on Hopkins' scientific work in connection with the war, and brief talks were made by the guests of the evening, Dr. Howard W. Odum, dean of the school of liberal arts of Emory University; Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, president of Oglethorpe University, and Dr. J. Fred Messick, of Alabama Tech.

The members of the alumni association present were as follows: Professor M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Ga.; Dr. Guy E. Snively, secretary and treasurer, Atlanta; Dr. John H. Latané, Johns Hopkins University; Drs. W. H. Emerson, J. B. Crenshaw and D. S. Elliott, of Georgia Tech; Drs. A. M. Muckenfuss, W. F. Melton, and J. S. Guy, of Emory; Drs. G. F. Nicholassen, P. B. Caldwell and Clement O. Meredith, of Oglethorpe; Dr. Joseph Akerman, of Augusta; Drs. James E. Paullin, T. Poole Maynard, C. A. Rhodes, W. W. Young, and Mr. John A. Addison of Atlanta.

Dr. J. B. Crenshaw of Georgia Tech was elected president and Mr. J. A. Addison, of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters, was elected secretary and treasurer.

The above clipping from the *Atlanta Constitution* of February 23, 1919, written by Dr. W. F. Melton, professor of English at Emory University, is a complete story of our meeting, with the exception of three motions that were passed unanimously during the brief business session immediately after the Dinner.

The first motion was a rising vote of thanks to Dean Latané for his kindness in making such a long trip to be our speaker and for his inspirational talk on the international situation.

The second motion, suggested by Dr. Crenshaw, was an expression of loyalty to Alma Mater and a greeting to the officers in Baltimore.

After some discussion, the trend of which indicated that in the minds of most of the men present some of the departments of the University were at present marking time somewhat and not keeping up to the high standards desired by the alumni, President Peed appointed a committee com-

prised of Guy E. Snavely, chairman, J. E. Paullin, and T. Poole Maynard, who submitted the following Resolution which was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, the Alumni Council of the Johns Hopkins University was appointed for the purpose of counseling and advising with the Board of Trustees in regard to the upbuilding and preserving of the high standards of the various Departments of the University and of arousing the interest of the alumni; and,

WHEREAS, there has been no evidence of any activity of this Council by any report of instructive recommendations,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Georgia Alumni Association of the Johns Hopkins University at its Annual Dinner in Atlanta on February 22, 1919, requests that full publicity be given to the activities and recommendations of the Alumni Council.

It was ordered that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Dr. R. B. Roulston for publication in the Alumni Magazine and another copy be sent the secretary of the Alumni Council for its information.

(Signed) GUY E. SNAVELY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The annual dinner of the West Virginia Branch of the Alumni Association was held at Morgantown, West Virginia, on March first. Instead of the usual "stag" meeting the wives of the members were invited. Seventeen persons were seated at the dinner, which was served by the students of the department of Domestic Science of West Virginia University. Those present were: Rev. F. F. Briggs, '91, and Mrs. Briggs; J. M. Callahan, Ph.D., 1897, and Mrs. Callahan; O. P. Chitwood, Ph.D., 1905, and Mrs. Chitwood; F. E. Clark, Ph.D., 1902, and Mrs. Clark; J. A. Eiesland, Ph.D., 1898, and Mrs. Eiesland; B. H. Hite, Fellow, 1893-1895, and Mrs. Hite; J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, and Mrs. Hodgson; C. E. Weakley, Jr., ex-'05; A. M. Reese, '92, Ph.D., 1900, president of the Branch; and W. A. Price, Ph.D., 1913, secretary.

J. E. Hodgson was elected president and W. A. Price was reelected secretary.

During the past year the Branch has lost from its membership W. H. Schultz, Ph.D., 1907, formerly professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica at West Virginia University, who has gone to Washington, D. C., where he is now professor of Pharmacology at George Washington University.

The following telegrams were received at the exercises on Commemoration Day:

Frank J. Goodnow, President, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.—

We, former members of the staff of the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University, now of the University of Wisconsin, extend to the Johns Hopkins University sincere congratulations on the completion of twenty-five years of brilliant services rendered by Dr. John J. Abel to the University.

LOEVENHART, EYSTER, BARDEEN, BUNTING, DAWSON, AMBERG.

President Frank J. Goodnow, the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.—

The Northwestern Alumni Association of the Johns Hopkins University extends greetings to the faculty, the students, and to its fellow alumni assembled on Commemoration Day; particularly does it congratulate the University on the recognition now to be given to the long and brilliant service of Dr. John J. Abel, whose teachings and guidance will always be remembered gratefully by the many members of this Association who formerly were his students.

(Signed) WM. L. ROSS, *Secretary*.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Cash on hand February 22, 1918.....	\$268.94
Cash received from interest on deposits.....	6.34
Cash received from Branch Associations.....	77.00
Cash received from advertisements in Alumni Magazine....	18.75
Cash received from subscription to Alumni Magazine....	381.90
Cash received for Life Membership dues.....	210.00
Cash received for Annual dues.....	<u>1,113.00</u>
Total receipts.....	2,075.93

For clerical assistance, etc., for Secretary.....	\$55.75
For stationery, postage, etc., for Secretary.....	55.65
For postage and printing for Treasurer.....	86.00
For making out bills, addressing envelopes, etc., for Treasurer.....	25.00
For printing Alumni Magazine.....	1,212.74
For multigraphing, etc., for Magazine.....	22.25
For salary of Editor of Alumni Magazine.....	300.00
For clerical assistance for former Editor of Alumni Maga- zine.....	90.72
For Alumni Smoker.....	27.50
Balance on hand February 22, 1919.....	200.32
	<hr/> 2,075.93

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. E. FLACK,
Treasurer.

ALUMNI NOTES

A. A. Hardy, '16, writes us that he did not get across although he was in the service for more than twenty months. He became a second lieutenant at the first officers' training camp at Fort Myer, was ordered to Harvard for a four weeks' course in trench warfare under Lieutenant Morize, formerly of Johns Hopkins, and was then transferred to the air service. He graduated from the ground school at the University of Texas "cum laude," and was ordered at once to Kelly Field where he won his wings, was given the rating of Reserve Military Aviator, and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. At the time of his discharge in January he was an instructor in flying. Mr. Hardy is now second assistant superintendent of Mead, Johnson and Co., manufacturing chemists, of Evansville, Ind.

L. S. Levy, '18, was assistant editor of the *Howling Howitzer* while stationed at Camp Meade, Md. When at Camp Greene, N. C., Mr. Levy was editor of the *Busted Bum*, also a camp paper.

E. C. Armstrong, Ph.D., 1897, former professor of French at the University, was director of instruction in French of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

W. W. Pagon, '05, has been a captain in the Quartermaster's Corps and has been stationed in Baltimore.

C. Scharf, '14, M.A., 1916, has been appointed secretary to the American commercial attaché at Stockholm, Sweden.

C. G. Edwards, E.E., 1891, has been appointed chief engineer of the Public Service Commission of Maryland.

L. W. Meekins, '13, has been appointed district office manager of the New England district of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

B. H. Griswold, Jr., '94, and H. F. French, '07, have been re-elected president and secretary respectively of the Baltimore Board of Trade.

Lieutenant W. H. Hudgins, '05, was discharged from service in February. He was on duty as a pilot at Langley Field, Va.

E. D. Ellis, former student, Major, M. O. R. C., has been discharged from service and has returned from Fort Scriven, Ga., to his home in Baltimore.

J. F. Mitchell, '91, M.D., 1897, has returned from overseas duty to his home in Washington, D. C.

F. K. Nichols, '06, M.D., 1910, was mustered out of service in February after having spent nearly three years with the Army. Dr. Nichols spent two

years at Fort Howard, Md., and was later chief surgeon at Camp Upton, N. Y. After the armistice he was operating surgeon at Sandy Hook, and was finally attached to the Surgeon General's office in Washington. Dr. Nichols was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the monthly meeting of the staff of St. Agnes' Hospital of Baltimore on March 6.

G. L. Bryan, Jr., B.S., 1917, has been instructor in Descriptive Geometry at the University during the present year.

G. O. James, '95, Ph.D., 1899 has been appointed dean of the collegiate department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

C. P. Gould, '07, Ph.D., 1911, has been elected president of Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

Secretary of War, N. D. Baker, '92, was the guest of the Society of the Cincinnati of Baltimore at its annual banquet on February 22.

Lieutenant B. G. Bird, former student, of the Air Service, returned from overseas duty in February.

G. E. Snively, '01, Ph.D., 1908, is now assistant to the general manager of the American Red Cross and is stationed at the national headquarters at Washington, D. C. The *Red Cross Bulletin* of February 24, 1919, contained the following comment on Dr. Snively's appointment: "Dr. Guy E. Snively has been appointed as-

sistant to the general manager. He was with the Red Cross before the creation of the War Council and has seen the organization grow to its present size. He has been assistant manager of the Southern Division, and as such, has been brought into close contact with the work of all the various departments and bureaus and is very well acquainted with the chapter organization and with all field problems."

H. McC. Branham, former student, lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., has been assigned to shore duty after having been on convoy duty throughout the war.

B. T. Branham, of the Marine Corps, has returned to resume his studies at the University.

F. B. Rosebro, former student, has been a chaplain in the U. S. Army.

I. Finkelstein, former student, was first in the infantry, then at the Automobile Training School at Pennsylvania State College, then in the Ordnance Dept. at Camp Hancock, Ga., then with the Detached Service, O. M. C., Camp Meade, Md., and finally in the Chemical Warfare Service at Saltsville, Va. He was discharged in February.

C. M. Hall, '18, was a first class private in the pathological laboratory at the Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Md.

E. A. Ross, Ph.D., 1891, gave a series of lectures during January and February before the University Lecture Association of the

University of Chicago. His subjects were: Democracy and Privilege as Rival Ideals; The Fruits of Privilege; Democracy and Education; Democracy and Industry; Democracy and Wealth; Democracy, Sex and Race.

W. S. Hastings, Ph.D., 1917, when last heard from, signed himself, Lieutenant of Infantry, Assistant to the Military Attaché, American Legation, Berne, Switzerland.

D. P. Smith, Jr., '18, has settled in Nashville, Tenn.

J. C. Hildt, '03, Ph.D., 1906, was attached to the General Staff, and detailed to the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

E. A. Robinson, Jr., '99, who was a captain in the Aviation Service, was discharged from service in March.

J. McC. Mowbray, '17, who was lieutenant of artillery in the A. E. F., was discharged from service in March and shortly afterwards visited his old friends at the University.

Dr. H. Friedenwald, '84, his secretary, R. G. Sonneborn, former student, and M. Baroway, '15, arrived in Palestine in March as members of the All-Jewish Medical Unit.

G. F. Ludington, '16, resumed his studies at Harvard University after being discharged from service in March.

W. F. Cromwell, '18, began the study of law at Harvard after being discharged from service in March.

Rev. C. E. Deems, '15, is now pastor of the Baptist Church at East Orange, N. J.

Captain W. Snowden, Jr., '03, of the 315th Infantry, returned from France in March and has resumed his law practice in Baltimore.

T. S. Adams, '96, Ph.D., 1899, has been appointed chairman of the new advisory tax board of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Edith Bronson, M.D., 1913, who for the last four years has been engaged in children's hospitals in Edinburgh, Manchester, and London, and during the past year has been temporary outpatient physician to the Great Ormond St. Children's Hospital, has returned to America and is at present located at East Hardwich, Vt.

J. H. Ashworth, Ph.D., 1914, formerly professor of History at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., has been connected with the department of Economics and Sociology at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, during the past year.

N. C. Nicholson, '15, read a paper before the Canadian Medico-Chirurgical Society at Montreal in March. Mr. Nicholson will spend the spring and summer in the Adirondacks.

J. A. C. Chandler, Ph.D., 1896, has been elected president of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

G. W. Gail, '12, is now associated with James Posey, consulting engineer, with offices at

925 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Mr. Gail held a commission in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

Dr. Chilton L. Powell, former instructor in English, has been discharged from the service and is now connected with the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in work among prisoners of war in Europe.

M. O. Shriver, Jr., former student, has announced the re-opening of his law offices at 43 Central Savings Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

W. H. Adkins, '82, has been appointed chief judge of the second judicial circuit of Maryland and a member of the Court of Appeals.

R. H. Dotterer, Ph.D., 1917, is pastor of the Reformed Church at State College, Pa., and is teaching Logic and Ethics in Penna. State College.

E. L. Greensfelder, '11, has been in the Chemical Warfare Service and was stationed at the American University Experiment Station, Washington, D. C.

J. W. Churchman, M.D., 1902, Major, M. O. R. C., has been named an "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" by the French government, in recognition of his services as "Medecin-chef" of "Hôpital militaire No. 32 bis." Dr. Churchman was commanding officer of this hospital in 1916, serving with a courtesy rank of major in the French army.

J. M. McBryde, Jr., Ph.D., 1897, who has been professor of

English at the University of the South since 1909, and who is well known as editor of the *Sewanee Review* has resigned these positions to become head of the department of English in Tulane University.

E. D. Martin, '11, M.A., 1914, has been discharged from the service and has resumed the practice of law in Baltimore.

The engagement of A. H. Krug, Ph.D., 1910, to Miss Elsie G. Clark of Baltimore, has been announced.

C. J. Weber, '14, has been acting professor of English Literature at Colby College, Waterville, Me., since March.

I. Blum, '09, has formed a partnership with Mr. A. B. Makover for the practice of law in Baltimore.

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hill, '00, judge-advocate in the A. E. F., returned to the United States on April twenty-ninth. Lieut.-Col. Hill was also editor of the *Octagon*, the official corps newspaper published weekly by the officers and men of the Eighth Army Corps.

Major R. C. Stewart, '92, has returned to the United States after serving with the Judge-Advocate-General's Department in France since November, 1917.

D. M. Davis, M.D., 1911, Major, M.O.R.C., and J. S. Lincoln, M.D., 1918, Capt., M.O.R.C., returned to the United States on April twenty-fifth.

Capt. W. W. Pagon, '05, has been discharged from the service and has announced the reopen-

ing of his office, as consulting engineer, in the Lexington Building, Baltimore.

N. E. Griffin, '94, Ph.D., 1899, has resigned as assistant professor at Princeton University to become acting head of the English Department at the University of Minnesota.

Lieut. R. G. Lowndes, '09, expects to return soon to this country.

Capt. R. MacSherry, '08, has returned from service overseas.

Lieut. R. Gordon Williams, former student, has been stationed at Charlotte Amelia, St. Thomas Island, Virgin Islands, and expects to return in June.

Rev. J. G. Machen, '01, delivered an address at the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore on April fifteenth, telling of his experiences in the Y. M. C. A. work in France.

L. Wilkins, '14, M.D., 1918, Lieut., M.O.R.C., has returned to the United States after serving almost two years overseas.

C. C. Porter, '14, M.D., 1918, Lieut., M.O.R.C., has also returned to this country.

J. S. Short, '15, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery, A. E. F., has been promoted to the rank of captain.

H. W. Steele, former student, is now director of the Houston Foundation at Houston, Texas.

W. H. Schultz, Ph.D., 1907, has resigned as professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica at the West Virginia University to become professor of

Pharmacology at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

C. E. Brooks, '00. Ph.D., 1904, is actuary of the recently organized Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, 576 Fifth Ave., New York City.

A six weeks leave of absence has been granted to C. B. Cannaday, former student, from his duties in the department of Latin at West Virginia University. Mr. Cannaday is at Salisbury, North Carolina, recuperating from the effects of an attack of influenza.

The following members of the West Virginia Branch Association were engaged in war activities directly or indirectly in connection with official departments and bureaus:

F. E. Clark, Ph.D., work on chlor-ethers for the American University Experiment Station; W. H. Schultz, Ph.D., 1907, effects of gases upon animals in connection with the War Department; B. H. Hite, Fellow, 1893-1895, consulting chemist for the ordnance department, worked with C. E. Weakley, Jr., ex-'05, upon a problem connected with the fixation of nitrogen and reported regularly to the National Research Council and to the Ordnance Department; A. M. Reese, '92, Ph.D., 1900, rodent pest expert with the U. S. Biological Bureau during summer months of 1917 and 1918, engaged in a campaign of public information for the exter-

mination of pests as a means of food conservation; W. A. Price, Ph.D., 1913, pyrite investigator in coöperative survey of pyrite resources of the coal fields of West Virginia conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and the West Virginia Geological Survey; J. M. Callahan, Ph.D., 1897, chairman of the four-minute men of Morgantown, W. Va., and of Monongalia Co., W. Va.; also wrote a series of articles for the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.; Rev. F. F. Briggs, '91, member of the four-minute men; O. P. Chitwood, Ph. D., 1905, member of the four-minute men; chairman of the War Issues Course of the S. A. T. C. of West Virginia University, and lecturer to the Vocational Section; J. N. Simpson, M.D., 1902, contract surgeon, and local representative of the Surgeon General's Office in examining physicians for the medical service.

Those in the military service were C. E. Weakly, Jr., ex-'05, candidate in the Coast Artillery Officers Training School, Fort Monroe, Va.; discharged upon the signing of the armistice and now returned to his work as chemist with the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., and W. A. Price, Ph.D., 1913, first class private 472d Engineers (topographical surveyors), Washington, D. C., later, candidate in the Engineer Officers Training School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; discharged as 1st Lieut.,

Officers Reserve Corps, Engineer Section, and has resumed his duties as assistant professor of Geology at West Virginia University and Paleontologist for the West Virginia Geological Survey.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, has been unanimously elected a Life Member of the American Museum of Natural History in recognition of his work in ichthyology. Dr. Gudger will be at the Museum in New York City during next year, engaged in work on the third and index volume of the Bibliography of Fishes.

M. D. Odgen, former student, is a major in the M. O. R. C. and is now stationed at Coblenz with the army of occupation.

J. F. Abel, former student, Capt., M. O. R. C., who has been stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been discharged from the service and has returned to private practice at Waynesville, N. C.

J. R. Caulk, M.D., 1906, has been elected president of the St. Louis Association of Surgeons.

C. K. Edmunds, '97, Ph.D., 1903, president of the Canton Christian College, delivered an address at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., on April 14 on "Thirty Thousand Miles in China." The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides. Dr. Edmunds is making a short stay in the United States, and is lecturing on scientific aspects of China to different institutions.

E. O. Shaw, '17, who has been a second lieutenant in the infantry and has been stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., expects to enter the Medical School next year.

C. E. Ellicott, '13, Capt., 105th Engineers, who went to France in May, 1918, returned to the United States in April.

F. O. Miller, '98, Capt., M. O. R. C., has also returned from France to his home in Ellicott City, Md.

F. B. Culver, '89, is resident auditor of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation at Baltimore.

A. B. Coble, Ph.D., 1902, former associate professor of Mathematics at the University, will give instruction at the University of Chicago this summer.

C. H. Rawlins, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed instructor in Mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Clara L. Bacon, Ph.D., 1911, was elected a member of the executive committee of the Maryland-District of Columbia-Virginia section of the Mathematical Association of America at a meeting held at Annapolis, Md., May 3, 1919.

Florence P. Lewis, Ph.D., 1913, has been teaching for the past year at Wellesley College in exchange with a member of the Wellesley faculty.

S. B. Weeks, Ph.D., 1891, died in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1918. On May 9, 1919, a memorial service in his honor was held in the hall of the North

Carolina Historical Commission at Raleigh. A number of addresses were made setting forth various phases of Dr. Weeks' work on the history of his native state. Following these his portrait was presented to the Historical Commission.

C. K. Drinker, assistant in Physiology, 1915-1916, has been made associate professor of Physiology at Harvard.

F. A. Saunders, Ph.D., 1899, has been made assistant professor of Physics at Harvard.

E. G. Martin, Ph.D., 1904, is professor of Physiology at Leland Stanford Junior University.

At the recent meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science papers were read by Hopkins men as follows: H. V. Wilson, Ph.D., 1888, "Some Generic Distinctions in Sponges;" W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, "Parasitic Blue Green Algae" and "Comparison of Chapel Hill Rhododendron with Rhododendron catawbiense;" E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, The "Ovary of the Gaff-topsail Catfish, *Felichthys felis*." The presidential address delivered by E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, was entitled "An Extraordinary Method of Fishing—The Use of the Remora for Catching Fish and Turtles."

Cornelia G. Harcum, Ph.D., 1914, has been appointed professor of Latin at Rockford College, Illinois, and will begin her duties under the new president, Dr. Maddox, next October.

The following alumni have registered at the American University Union in Paris, London, or Rome, from January 9, 1919, to April 7, 1919:

E. C. Armstrong, Ph.D., 1897; M. E. Bagley, '16; R. P. Batchelor, M.D., 1915; R. B. Bettman, M.D., 1914; P. F. Bloomhardt, Ph.D., 1918; C. W. Chesley, B.S., 1917; J. W. V. Clift, former student; G. H. Cronin, former student; E. G. Davis, M.D., 1912; E. M. Day, M.D., 1918; B. J. Delatour, M.D., 1915; J. L. Dorsey, '14, M.D., 1918; R. R. Duncan, '18; H. C. Evans, '18; R. H. Galt, '07, Ph.D., 1910; A. R. Gminder, '14; G. H. Gray, '95; E. G. Hall, B.S., 1917; D. H. Hallock, M.D., 1916; A. H. Hilgartner, '15; S. C. Hopper, '03; E. E. Hume, M.D., 1913; W. S. Keister, M.D., 1914; S. S. Kingsbury, Ph.D., 1898; M. H. Lauchheimer, '14, Ph.D., 1917; G. V. Litchfield, M.D., 1902; A. G. McCall, Ph.D., 1916; W. F. McFee, M.D., 1918; C. M. Mackall, former student; C. L.

Magee, M.D., 1899; J. H. Marshall, '13; A. F. Mattice, M.D., 1910; A. Mawny, former student; C. H. May, M.D., 1908; W. F. Mayer, M.D., 1918; C. E. Mendenhall, Ph.D., 1898; J. Meyer, M.D., 1914; J. F. Mitchell, '91, M.D., 1897; W. P. Morrill, M.D., 1908; E. H. Niles, '13; D. B. Pfeiffer, M.D., 1906; C. G. Pitt, '17; T. S. Poole, former student; R. S. Preston, M.D., 1908; K. W. Pringle, former student; D. P. Ray, M.D., 1907; L. F. Revell, '07; H. I. Reynolds, M.D., 1912; F. L. Riley, Ph.D., 1896; T. H. Rogers, Ph.D., 1917; J. W. Sheetz, M.D., 1910; M. S. Slaughter, Ph.D., 1891; J. A. Talbot, former student; W. S. Tillett, M.D., 1917; M. H. Todd, '09, M. D., 1913; H. N. Torrey, M.D., 1906; L. Wilkins, '14, M.D., 1918; B. Williams, former student; F. T. Williams, '08, M.D., 1912; H. M. Wilson, '97; G. L. Winslow, B.S., 1916; H. B. Woodward, M.D., 1912; H. M. Woodward, B.S., 1916; L. C. Wroth, '05; L. McC. Young, B.S., 1917; J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D., 1911.

MARRIAGES

W. E. Bird, '07, M.D., 1911, to Miss Bertha Augusta Plowman of Wilmington, Del., on February 15, 1919.

C. G. Guthrie, M.D., 1907, to Miss Isabelle Berry Hill of East Orange, N. J., on May 31, 1919.

J. G. D. Hutzler, '15, to Miss Adele B. Cahn of Baltimore, Md., on February 27, 1919.

J. M. Lednum, B.S., 1915, to Miss Margaret Irene Friz, former student, of Baltimore, Md., on March 21, 1919.

J. S. Lincoln, M.D., 1918, to Miss Violette H. Fryer of Baltimore, Md., on April 29, 1919.

J. W. Martindale, Jr., M.D., 1918, to Miss Florence Fairchild Marrett of New Haven, Conn., on March 5, 1919.

L. W. Meekins, '13, to Mrs. Marion Wooten Hayward of Laurel, Del., on March 6, 1919.

W. H. Michael, '09, M.D., 1913, to Mlle. Marcelle Mortier of Neuf Chateau, Vosges, France, in February, 1919.

J. B. Murphy, M.D., 1909, to Miss Ray Slater of Boston, Mass., on April 28, 1919.

M. C. Pincoffs, Jr., M.D., 1912, to Miss Katharine Brune Randall of Baltimore, Md., on March 1, 1919.

H. W. Richmond, '14, to Miss Roberta Celeste Diggs of Baltimore, Md., on April 22, 1919.

W. H. Skinner, '17, to Miss Virginia Abbott of Birmingham, Ala., on May 3, 1919.

H. P. Stewart, Jr., '12, to Miss Alice Louise Baldwin of Baltimore, Md., on February 19, 1919.

G. Stollenwerck, former student, to Miss Elizabeth Barton Armstrong of Memphis, Tenn., on March 6, 1919.

DEATHS

H. E. Ames, former student, on December 27, 1918.

J. W. Baird, instructor in Psychology, 1904-1906, on February 2, 1919.

H. G. Beyer, Ph.D., 1887, on December 10, 1918.

H. Bruelle, M.D., 1900, on February 27, 1919.

W. A. Fletcher, former student, on February 21, 1919.

E. H. Strickler, '94.

C. A. W. Vogeler, former student, on March 21, 1919.

BIRTHS

To D. K. Belt, '12, and Mrs. Belt, a daughter, in April, 1919.

To H. Hill, former student, and Mrs. Hill, a daughter, on July 28, 1918.

To R. W. Johnson, Jr., M.D., 1917, and Mrs. Johnson, a son in February, 1919.

To A. W. Machen, Jr., '96, and Mrs. Machen, a daughter, in February, 1919.

To W. W. Pagon, '05, and Mrs. Pagon, a son, in April, 1919.

To W. A. Stewart, '09, and Mrs. Stewart, a son, in February, 1919.

To B. Tappan, '11, M.D., 1915, and Mrs. Tappan, a daughter, in May, 1919.

BOOK REVIEWS

Unemployment and American Trade Unions. By D. P. SMELSER, Ph.D., Captain, Quartermaster Corps, A. E. F. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxvii, No. 1. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1919.

This is the last number of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, and shows on its title page that the graduate students in the economics department continue their study of labor organizations, and that military service has supplanted for the time being professional service on the part of many a student. Dr. Smelser's first chapter is vague and rather unsatisfying, from the inadequacy of the statistics of employment of which it treats. With the second chapter, dealing with the Trade Union Theory of Unemployment, we strike firmer ground, and we perceive that the writer is a thorough, careful student, with good power of generalization and of analysis, and with a keen insight which often sees the weak point of an argument used by the Trade Union. Most of us are ignorant of the steps which such Trade Unions are taking to provide employment for their members through formal employment agencies, or more usually,

through a careful watch kept by their officers over the local situation, and will find much novel information upon these topics. The author shows a judicial spirit towards labor organizations, leaning neither toward them as an advocate nor opposing them unduly. He passes from a discussion of the methods of finding employment near at hand to the methods of distributing workmen throughout the country to meet various opportunities of employment so as to provide for as many workmen as possible. This last question becomes a very important one, when there is not enough work to go around among the men and when the choice lies between dispensing with the work of some of the men, permitting them to work in rotation, or giving each man a shorter number of hours to work each day. A discussion of unemployment benefits and of gifts and loans from Trade Unions to enable members to travel to places where work may be found, closes the monograph. The index is properly included, but it may be questioned whether such entries as "Short, President," or "Kelley, President," will ever be used.

Prussian Political Philosophy, Its Principles and Implications. By WESTEL W. WIL-

LOUGHBY, Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1918.

Witness here what the war may do for a scholar.

Professor Willoughby is one of two brilliant brothers who have specialized in political and economic science. Both have had interesting careers. W. F. Willoughby has been in government service as a financial and labor expert and has done much valuable work. W. W. Willoughby was trained in political science, studied law, returned to the university where he was educated, rose quickly to a full professorship, served a short time as constitutional adviser to the Chinese republic and again took his chair at Johns Hopkins. Books have flowed from his scholarly pen with industrious regularity; lecture courses have been given year after year. In books and in lectures, Dr. Willoughby has always been of the "strictest sect" of scholarship. Never before the war, in printed page or spoken *ex-cathedra* word did he lighten a line with humor or fire a phrase with passion, though in private, he was always most sociable. Political science, in his eyes, was an awesome mistress, to be venerated and served but never to be named lightly or with unfurrowed brow. In bringing neophytes to the shrine of political science, he would usually begin his principal lecture course with sundry disquisitions upon the theory of the

state (the subject of one of his best-known books), and for an hour daily he would explain the true nature of the state and the fallacy of the theory of Professor John W. Burgess. Perhaps he did this because it was necessary as a background for his lectures; perhaps he delivered those dry lectures with a little-suspected humor. In any event, the student who endured those preliminary lectures was like Jackson's army after the valley campaign—he could, in Jackson's phrase, "stand anything." For that matter, the man who read and understood the ripe political philosophy of Willoughby's *Theory of the State* lost all awe for Macaulay's great feat in reading the *Faerie Queene* of Spenser in its entirety. Nothing—not even Osgood's classic tinderbox, *The English Colonies*—could deter the man who was able to fathom the *Theory of the State*. At least that was the view of Professor Willoughby's old-time students, who subsequently found him as interesting as he was industrious and scholarly.

That Dr. Willoughby should write a book on the Prussian political philosophy was to be expected: no American was better qualified than he. That the book would be sound to the last corollary and as dispassionate as a graph of isotherms was also to be expected: nothing else would conform to the unbroken tradition of twenty years of scientific research. When,

therefore, this volume was announced, those who always read Professor Willoughby's books probably reflected with us that it was a hard winter and that the whole nation would soon be dry, anyway.

Now comes the surprise: With his wonted thoroughness, Professor Willoughby lays a solid foundation and proceeds to develop his thesis with typical faultless logic. He examines all the German witnesses from Kant to Hintze, Bernhardt and Troeltsch, and he shows how the Prussians insisted upon a purpose in human history, how they believed their part of the purpose was to dominate the world, how this led to the theory that might is above law, and how the whole conduct of Germany in the war was but the logical extension and practice of the Prussian political philosophy. It is admirably done—the book is really the best brief summary of the subject in English—and it comes straight as an arrow to its conclusion. Ten years ago, however, we venture that Dr. Willoughby would have ended the volume with Shepard's chapter on "Ministerial Responsibility." But Willoughby is an American as well as scholar, and as such he cannot escape the implications of his own argument. He must speak as a man and a citizen where, as an investigator and scholar, he might have kept silent. So he adds a remarkable chapter on German "Propaganda." In this he

brings out the fact that while the German political philosophy is as he has stated it, the Germans have unconsciously developed that philosophy as a justification for their selfish ambitions! Read these lines, for instance: "*. . . though there is every reason to believe that the rulers and ruled alike sincerely believe in the philosophy which has been outlined in the earlier chapters of this volume its premises and the principles logically deduced from them have not furnished the real reasons for the aggressive and ruthless policies of the Prussian state and its people. The real reason has been nothing nobler than a sordid and selfish desire for the prestige and material advantages which paramount political power, if realized, would be able to secure.*" Verily there is nothing academic and nothing professorial about this! It is the body-blow of a strong man! But this is not all. The chapter on "Propaganda" is followed by one in which Dr. Willoughby sums up his conclusions. "*Never again,*" says he, "*must it be possible for a few men intoxicated with their own power and demented by a belief in the divine origin of their own authority to plunge a whole world into an abyss of horror and suffering.*" That has the ring of a challenge.

Wherefore, we say, let no man deceive himself into thinking that the heights of scholarship have not been untouched by the flame that swept the world. If

the German professors want a fight, they will find in American universities men who will meet them as stubbornly as ever Adam Smith faced Dr. Johnson.

Interest in this phase of the book must not, however, keep us from remembering its larger

value. It is the best *exposé* America has yet had of the Prussian political philosophy, and of the crimes to which that philosophy led. It is a book worth any man's study, and it should be included as "compulsory reading" in the curriculum of congressmen.¹

¹From the *Richmond News-Leader*.

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Author

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Title Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine, 7, 1918-19

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